CMHC SCHL

Helping to house Canadians

Canada

A SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF CANADIANS EXPERIENCING HEALTH OR ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS

92-07096/

A SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF CANADIANS EXPERIENCING HEALTH OR ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS

Prepared by :

Hussein Rostum and
Eliane Thonney,
TEEGA Research Consultants Inc.

Prepared for :

Research Division
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp.

March 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	HIGHLIGHTS	iv
I.	**INTRODUCTION**	1
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Definitions of Disability Types	2
	1.3 Housing the Disabled: Context for this Study	3
	1.4 Focus on Households and Individuals	4
II.	**OVERVIEW**	5
	2.1 Geographic Distribution	5
	2.2 Type and Severity of Disabilities	8
	2.3 Living Arrangements	10
	2.4 Disabled by Sex and Age	11
III.	**PROFILE OF DISABLED BY TYPE OF DISABILITY**	13
	3.1 Rural-Urban Comparison	13
	3.2 Males and Females	14
	3.3 Age Groups	15
	3.4 Labour Force Status	16
	3.5 Occupation	17
	3.6 Tenure	18
	3.7 Income Status	19
IV.	**PROFILE OF DISABLED BY SEVERITY OF DISABILITY**	20
	4.1 Type of Disability	20
	4.2 Geographic Distribution	21
	4.3 Males and Females	22
	4.4 Age Groups	22
	4.5 Labour Force Status	23
	4.6 Occupation	23
	4.7 Education	24
	4.8 Long-Term Disabled	24

V. HOUSEHOLD COMPARISONS 26

5.1 Geographic Distribution 26
5.2 Seniors and Non-Seniors 27
5.3 Marital Status 28
5.4 Household Size 28
5.5 Labour Force Status 29
5.6 Type of Work Activity 30
5.7 Occupation 31
5.8 Incomes 32

VI. HOUSING SITUATION 35

6.1 Owners and Renters 35
6.2 Seniors and Non-Seniors 37
6.3 Urban-Rural Comparison 38
6.4 Type of Dwellings 38
6.5 Age of Dwellings 39
6.6 Income and Affordability 40
6.7 Dwelling and Household Sizes 42

APPENDIXES

A. Chronology of Events 45
B. HALS Survey Particulars 49
1. Questionnaire 49
2. Microdata Files 49
3. Weighting 50
4. Caveats, Sampling and Reliability 50
C. List of Variables 51
D. *Declaration on the Decade of Disabled Persons* 53
E. Activities, Facilities and Technical Aids 55
F. Disabled Persons in Institutions 59
G. Disabled Children 62
H. Supplementary Statistical Tables 65

HIGHLIGHTS

INDIVIDUALS

- The total number of persons experiencing health or activity limitations in Canada is 3.3 million persons. This represents about 13 per cent of the total population of Canada.

- There are 1.7 million female disabled persons in Canada and 1.6 million male disabled. This difference is probably mainly attributable to the higher life expectancy of females.

- Both for females and males, disabled children make up the relatively smallest group of disabled persons. Only 7 per cent of disabled females are children and 10 per cent of disabled males.

- The largest concentration of disabled Canadians (adults and children) is in the province of Ontario with 1.263 million disabled persons. This represents approximately 38 per cent of all disabled persons in Canada. Quebec has about 22 per cent (or 728 thousand persons) and British Columbia 12 per cent (395 thousand persons) of all disabled Canadians.

- On the other hand, the disability rate is highest in Nova Scotia at 17 per cent of the provincial population. All the other provinces are within 2 percentage points (+/-) of the national average disability rate of 13 per cent.

- About 23 per cent of the adult disabled live in rural areas and 77 per cent live in urban areas.

- There are significantly more disabled persons living in households (some 92 per cent of all disabled) compared to those living in institutions (8 per cent).

- Of the population living in institutions, the large majority (79 per cent) are senior citizens. Only 1 per cent of those living in institutions are children and 20 per cent are adults aged 15 to 64 years.

- On the other hand, disabled persons living in households are for the most part (i.e., 57 per cent) aged between 15 and 64 years. Only 9 per cent are children and 34 per cent are 65 years or older.

- As may be expected, disability rates increase with age. The lowest rate is 5 per cent for children, and the highest is 46 per cent for seniors. This is in comparison to the average Canadian disability rate of 13 per cent.

- Disabled persons with "mobility" and "agility" limitations are the largest groups of disabled persons. Sixty-five per cent of the disabled adults living in households and institutions are mobility disabled, and 58 per cent are agility disabled. In contrast, only 8 per cent are speaking disabled, 18 per cent are seeing disabled, and 32 per cent are hearing disabled.

- Only 19 per cent of the disabled are severely limited in health or activity, whereas 35 per cent are moderately limited and 46 per cent are mildly so.

- The correlation between disability rates and educational level attained is very high. The higher the educational level, the lower the relative proportion of adults reporting disabilities. A large proportion (31 per cent) of persons with Grade 8 or less are indicated as having disabilities. At the other extreme, 7.7 per cent overall of those with high school or university degrees have some disability.

- For adults with an education of Grade 8 or less, 8 per cent indicate severe disabilities, while in contrast only 1 per cent of those with high school or university degrees have severe disabilities.

HOUSEHOLD COMPARISONS

- Ontario and Quebec are the two provinces with the largest shares (38 per cent and 21 per cent respectively) of households with disabled persons.

- There are relatively slightly more households in rural areas with disabled persons than in urban areas. Twenty-three per cent of rural households have one or more disabled members. This figure is compared to about 20 per cent of urban households.

- Generally, senior led households with disabled persons account for 40 per cent of all senior led households. In comparison, non-senior led households with disabled persons account for 17 per cent of all non-senior led households.

- Widowed females have the highest household disability rate of 42 per cent. The second highest household disability rate, 21 per cent, is represented by divorced adults.

- Of all disabled adults, by marital status, widowed females also represent the largest group of those with severe disabilities. About 12 per cent of widowed females are severely disabled.

- Consistent with the previous points about widowed females, of all household size groups, disabled adults who are single have the highest disability rate of 27 per cent. The next highest (20 per cent) is represented by households with only two members. This is primarily due to the fact that the largest group of disabled are the elderly, who account for the greatest relative proportion of the one and two-person households.

- The majority of disabled adults are either not in the labour force or are senior citizens. Together these two groups account for 70 per cent of the disabled adults. Employed disabled adults make up 25 per cent, and unemployed disabled adults account for 5 per cent.

- A relatively larger proportion of households with disabled persons are in the lower income ranges, as compared to households with no disabled persons. Households in the under $20,000 income categories (1986 figures), with disabled persons represent 46 per cent of all households with disabled persons. In contrast, the comparable figure for households with no disabled persons is 30 per cent.

- The disability rates of adults in households earning less than $20,000 (1986 figures) indicate that these households are more than twice as likely to have persons with disabilities, than households earning $20,000 or more. It is also more than twice as likely that disabled persons living in the lower income group have more severe disabilities than the higher income group.

- Overall, 24 per cent of households earning at or below the low income cut-off line have persons with disabilities. In comparison, 13 per cent of those earning above the line have persons with disabilities.

HOUSING SITUATION

- Among households with disabled persons 64 per cent are owned and 35 per cent are rented. The proportion of rented dwellings is higher among households with no disabled persons, i.e. 38 per cent.

- Private households with disabled persons make up about 21 per cent of all the households who own their dwellings. Similarly, 20 per cent of all households who rent are households with disabled persons. For households living on reserves the comparable proportion is 24 per cent.

- Private households with disabled persons make up about 21 per cent of all the households in urban areas. Similarly, 23 per cent of all households who live in rural areas are households with disabled persons.

- Of all adults living in single-detached houses, 13 per cent are disabled. Of those living in apartment buildings of 5 stories or more, 22 per cent are disabled. This group also has a relatively larger proportion of severely disabled -- 5.3 per cent of all those living in apartment buildings of 5 stories or more are severely disabled.

- Disability rates of adults are higher for older dwellings and decline progressively by dwelling age group. Seventeen per cent of all dwellings aged 45 or more have disabled persons living in them. In contrast, 10.5 per cent of dwellings aged less than 10 years have disabled persons. On the other hand, there is no particular pattern regarding the severity of disability in relation to age of dwelling.

- Overall, however, the HALS data suggest that there is some concentration of disabled persons in older dwellings. There is a slightly greater likelihood that a disabled person will live in an older housing unit, compared to non-disabled persons.

- According to the 1986 Census, over half of owner households with disabled persons earned less than $30,000. This is compared to about a third of owner households with no disabled persons.

- Over 80 per cent of renter households with disabled persons earned less than $30,000, compared to 68 per cent of renter households with no disabled persons.

RÉSUMÉ

Cette étude constitue un profil socio-démographique des Canadiens ayant un problème de santé et de limitation de leurs activités (c'est-à-dire, les personnes handicapées). Elle présente, sur la nature et le degré d'incapacité des individus, des renseignements qu'elle met en relation avec les caractéristiques de divers types de ménages et la situation des personnes handicapées en ce qui concerne le logement.

Les différents types d'handicaps étudiés touchent les domaines suivants : la mobilité, l'agilité, la vision, l'audition, la parole, et d'autres encore (comme les handicaps relatifs à l'apprentissage, au comportement émotionnel et au développement). Toutes les personnes, quel que soit leur âge, qui présentent une de ces limitations et vivent dans un ménage ou un établissement sont incluses dans cette analyse.

Les auteurs de l'étude utilisent les données de l'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités (ESLA) de 1986-1987 et du recensement du Canada de 1986. Au cours de l'analyse des données de l'ESLA et du recensement, il a fallu préparer divers graphiques, tableaux statistiques et tableaux croisés des variables socio-démographiques sur les individus et les ménages.

Le rapport comporte plusieurs parties : un aperçu socio-démographique des personnes handicapées au Canada, un profil des Canadiens, selon la nature et le degré de l'incapacité, les caractéristiques des ménages et la situation sur le plan du logement des personnes qui ont un problème de santé et de limitation de leurs activités. De plus, des statistiques supplémentaires et des renseignements de base sont présentés dans les annexes.

FAITS SAILLANTS

PERSONNES HANDICAPÉES

- *Le nombre total de personnes qui présentent un problème de santé et de limitation de leurs activités est de 3,3 millions, soit environ 13 % de la population canadienne.*

- *Il y a 1,7 million de femmes et 1,6 million d'hommes handicapés au Canada, mais cette différence s'explique probablement en grande partie par la plus grande espérance de vie des femmes.*

- *Ainsi que l'on pourrait s'y attendre, la proportion de personnes handicapées augmente avec l'âge. Cinq pour cent de tous les enfants (de moins de 15 ans) présentent une incapacité quelconque. Par ailleurs, 46 % de toutes les personnes âgées (65 ans et plus), ont un problème de santé et de limitation de leurs activités. Ces données se comparent à la proportion de personnes handicapées dans l'ensemble des Canadiens, soit 13 %.*

DISTRIBUTION GÉOGRAPHIQUE

- *C'est l'Ontario qui compte le plus grand nombre de Canadiens handicapés (adultes et enfants) avec un total de 1 263 000 personnes. Ce total représente environ 38 % de l'ensemble des personnes handicapées au Canada. Le Québec compte environ 22 % (728 000 personnes) et la Colombie-Britannique 12 % (395 000) de l'ensemble des personnes handicapées au pays.*

- *Par ailleurs, c'est en Nouvelle-Écosse, avec 17 %, que la proportion de personnes handicapées est la plus élevée. Toutes les autres provinces affichent un taux qui est inférieur ou supérieur de 2 points de pourcentage par rapport à la moyenne nationale de 13 %.*

- *Près de 23 % des adultes handicapés vivent dans des régions rurales et 77 % dans des régions urbaines.*

NATURE ET DEGRÉ D'INCAPACITÉ

- *Les personnes qui présentent une limitation en ce qui concerne la "mobilité" et "l'agilité" constituent le groupe le plus important de Canadiens handicapés. Soixante-cinq pour cent des adultes handicapés vivant dans un ménage et dans un établissement présentent une incapacité relative à la mobilité et 58 % à l'agilité. En comparaison, ils ne sont que 8 % à présenter une limitation au niveau de la parole, 18 % au niveau de la vue et 32 % au niveau de l'ouïe.*

- *Dix-neuf pour cent seulement des personnes handicapées sont gravement limitées en ce qui a trait à leur santé ou à leurs activités alors que 35 % le sont modérément et 46 % légèrement.*

NIVEAU D'ÉDUCATION

- *La corrélation entre le taux d'incapacité et le niveau d'éducation est très élevée. Plus le niveau d'éducation est élevé, plus la proportion relative d'adultes qui signalent une incapacité est faible. Une forte proportion (31 %) des personnes qui ont 8 années d'études ou moins présentent certains problèmes de santé et de limitation de leurs activités. À l'autre extrémité du spectre, 8 % de ceux qui possèdent un diplôme secondaire ou universitaire ont un certain degré d'incapacité.*

- *En ce qui concerne les adultes qui ont huit années ou moins de scolarité, 8 % signalent une incapacité grave. Par contre, 1 % seulement de ceux qui possèdent un diplôme secondaire ou universitaire sont dans ce cas.*

ÉTABLISSEMENTS

- *Il y a beaucoup plus de personnes handicapées dans les ménages (près de 92 % de toutes les personnes handicapées) que dans les établissements (8 %).*

- *En ce qui concerne la population vivant en établissement, la grande majorité (79 %) sont des personnes âgées. Un pour cent seulement des personnes qui vivent en établissement sont des enfants et 20 % sont des adultes de 15 ans à 64 ans.*

- *Les femmes représentent 65 % de l'ensemble des personnes handicapées vivant dans un établissement et 87 % d'entre elles ont 65 ans ou plus. Par comparaison, 65 % des hommes handicapés vivant dans un établissement ont 65 ans et plus.*

COMPARAISON DES MÉNAGES

- *Près de 57 % des personnes handicapées vivant dans un ménage ont entre 15 ans et 64 ans. Neuf pour cent seulement sont des enfants et 34 % ont 65 ans ou plus.*

- *L'Ontario et le Québec sont les deux provinces où la proportion de ménages comptant des personnes handicapées est la plus forte (38 % et 21 % respectivement).*

- *De façon générale, les ménages dont le chef de famille est une personne âgée, et qui comptent des personnes handicapées, constituent 40 % de tous les ménages dont le chef de famille est une personne âgée. Par comparaison, dans le cas des ménages dont le chef de famille n'est pas une personne âgée et qui comptent des personnes handicapées, le pourcentage s'établit à 17 % de l'ensemble des ménages.*

- *Les veuves affichent le taux le plus élevé d'incapacité, soit 42 %. Le deuxième taux d'incapacité en importance, soit 21 %, touche les adultes divorcés.*

- *De tous les adultes handicapés, selon le statut marital, ce sont les veuves qui constituent le groupe le plus important de personnes ayant une incapacité grave; c'est le cas de près de 12 % d'entre elles.*

- *Il n'est pas surprenant de constater que, comme l'indiquent les données précédentes, les adultes célibataires ont le plus fort taux d'incapacité de tous les groupes de ménages, soit 27 %. Le taux le plus élevé suivant, en ordre d'importance, (20 %) s'applique aux ménages de deux personnes seulement. Ceci s'explique surtout par*

le fait que le groupe le plus important de personnes handicapées est formé par les personnes âgées, qui constituent la proportion relative la plus importante de ménages de une et deux personnes.

SITUATION PAR RAPPORT À LA POPULATION ACTIVE ET NIVEAU DE REVENU

- *La majorité des adultes handicapés sont, soit des personnes âgées, soit des personnes qui ne font pas partie de la population active. Pris ensemble, ces deux groupes représentent 70 % des adultes handicapés. Les adultes handicapés occupant un emploi représentent 25 % du total et ceux qui sont en chômage 5 %.*

- *Une proportion relativement plus élevée de ménages comptant des personnes handicapées se trouvent dans la catégorie la plus faible de revenu, comparativement aux ménages qui n'en comptent pas. Quarante-six pour cent des ménages comptant des personnes handicapées ont un revenu inférieur à 20 000 $ (données de 1986). Par contre, le chiffre correspondant, pour ce qui est des ménages sans personne handicapée, est de 30 %.*

- *Le taux d'incapacité des adultes vivant dans un ménage dont le revenu est inférieur à 20 000 $ (données de 1986) indique que ces ménages sont deux fois plus susceptibles de compter des personnes handicapées que les ménages dont le revenu est égal ou supérieur à 20 000 $. Les personnes handicapées vivant dans un ménage au niveau de revenu inférieur sont également deux fois plus susceptibles de présenter une incapacité grave que celles des tranches de revenu supérieur.*

- *Dans l'ensemble, 24 % des ménages qui se situent au seuil de faible revenu ou au-dessous comptent des personnes handicapées. En comparaison, 13 % de ceux dont le revenu est supérieur au seuil comptent des personnes handicapées.*

LOGEMENT

- *Parmi les ménages comptant des personnes handicapées, 64 % sont propriétaires et 35 % locataires de leur logement. La proportion des locataires est supérieure chez les ménages qui ne comptent pas de personnes handicapées, soit 38 %.*

- *Vingt-et-un pour cent des ménages propriétaires comptent des personnes handicapées. Parallèlement, le pourcentage est de 20 % dans le cas des ménages locataires. Dans le cas des ménages qui vivent dans une réserve, la proportion correspondante est de 24 %.*

- *Vingt-et-un pour cent de l'ensemble des ménages vivant en milieu urbain et 23 % de ceux qui vivent en milieu rural comptent des personnes handicapées.*

- *Treize pour cent de l'ensemble des adultes vivant dans un logement individuel sont handicapés. Dans le cas de ceux qui vivent dans des immeubles d'appartements de 5 étages et plus, 22 % sont handicapés. Ce dernier groupe compte également une proportion relativement plus élevée de personnes ayant une incapacité grave, soit 5,3 %.*

- *Le taux d'incapacité des adultes, qui est plus élevé dans les logements anciens, décline progressivement selon le groupe d'âge du logement. Dix-sept pour cent des logements de 45 ans ou plus comptent des personnes handicapées, contre 10,5 % de ceux de moins de 10 ans. Par ailleurs, on ne peut discerner aucun rapport particulier entre la gravité de l'incapacité et l'âge du logement.*

- *Dans l'ensemble, les données de l'ESLA suggèrent qu'il existe une certaine concentration de personnes handicapées dans les logements plus anciens. Elles sont plus susceptibles de vivre dans ce type de logement que les personnes n'ayant aucune incapacité.*

- *Quatre pour cent des personnes handicapées ont indiqué qu'elles utilisaient des aménagements particuliers (rampes d'accès, portes plus larges, ascenseurs ou appareils de levage, etc.) pour quitter leur lieu de résidence ou y entrer et 2 % ont indiqué que ce type d'aménagements leur faisait défaut. Sept pour cent d'entre elles utilisent des aménagements spéciaux à l'intérieur de leur foyer et 3 % de plus ont indiqué qu'elles avaient besoin de ce genre d'aménagement mais n'en disposaient pas.*

ABORDABILITÉ

- *Selon les données du recensement de 1986, plus de la moitié des ménages propriétaires qui comptaient une personne handicapée disposaient d'un revenu inférieur à 30 000 $, alors que cette proportion était d'environ un tiers dans le cas des ménages ne comptant aucune personne handicapée.*

- *Plus de 80 % des ménages locataires avec une personne handicapée disposaient d'un revenu inférieur à 30 000 $, comparativement à 68 % dans le cas des ménages sans personne handicapée.*

- *Les ménages avec une personne handicapée sont sur-représentés dans le groupe pour lequel le rapport coût de logement-revenu est égal ou supérieur à 30 %. Ce rapport est égal ou supérieur à 30 % dans le cas de 23 % des ménages avec une personne handicapée.*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This study provides a socio-demographic profile of Canadians experiencing health or activity limitations. The profile presents information on the nature and degree of individuals' disabilities and relates this information to various household characteristics including the housing situation of disabled persons.

The study uses data from the Health and Activity Limitations Survey (HALS) and the 1986 Census of Canada. The analysis of the data from HALS and the Census involved the preparation of various charts and frequency tabulations and cross-tabulations of socio-demographic variables on individuals and households. The report includes the following segments: a socio-demographic overview of disabled persons in Canada, profiles of Canadians by type and severity of disabilities, characteristics of households, and the housing situation of persons experiencing health and activity limitations.

HALS is a post-censal survey -- which means that the disabled population in Canada was first identified by including a question on activity limitation in the Census questionnaire. This question was then used as a screening device to identify a sample of individuals who were subsequently asked to participate in HALS. The upshot of this process is that it became possible to link the various disability-related information with socio-demographic household data from the Census.

HALS is comprised of two surveys -- the household survey conducted right after the Census in 1986, and the institutions survey conducted in 1987. The results from the HALS survey indicated that the total disabled population of Canada is 3.3 million persons. This represents about 13 per cent of the total population of Canada. This seemingly large proportion is in fact attributable to the broad definition of "disability" which is internationally endorsed and has been defined by the World Health Organization as :

> "... any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."(1)

This interpretation of "disability" for persons experiencing health and activity limitations is the definition used throughout this study. However, the analysis in the report also provides an appreciation of the differences between disabled persons in relation to degrees of disability (i.e., as identified by HALS: "mild", "moderate", and "severe").

---

(1) *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps*, World Health Organization, 1980, page 143.

1.2 Definitions of Disability Types

For the purposes of differentiation (classification) of the different types of disability, the following interpretations are used in this study:

Mobility	limited in ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an object for 10 metres, or stand for long periods.
Agility	limited in ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in and out of bed, cut toenails, use fingers to grasp or handle objects, reach, or cut own food.
Seeing	limited in ability to read ordinary newsprint or to see someone from 4 metres, even when wearing glasses.
Hearing	limited in ability to hear what is being said in conversation with one other person or two or more persons, even when wearing a hearing aid.
Speaking	limited in ability to speak and be understood.
Other	limited because of learning disability or emotional or psychiatric disability, or because of developmental delay.
Unknown	limited but nature not specified.

These definitions are the same as those used by HALS and the 1986 Census. HALS sought answers to questions regarding specific aspects of each of the above areas of disability. The answers to these questions were used to form composite assessments as to whether a person was disabled in a certain area or not, and to identify the degree of disability in that area. The types and degrees of disability are derived variables which were created based on the individual's response to the screening questions in Section A of the HALS questionnaire.(1)

While HALS derived some broad definitions of health and activity limitations, the survey results also allow the segmentation of data to focus on only those who are severely disabled, or are disabled because of old age, or are disabled from birth, etc. Thus it is possible to identify and analyse information on specific groups within the larger disabled population of 3.3 million persons. This report provides analysis of some of these specific groups.

---

(1) For details as to the algorithm used and how it was developed, the reader should refer to "A Disability Score for the Health and Activity Limitation Survey", by Ian McDowall, Statistics Canada, July 1988.

1.3 Housing the Disabled: Context for this Study

Ever since its establishment in 1946, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has been active in developing housing and the environment in ways that favour the disabled. Much of this work has been done by promoting barrier-free design, and by modifications to programs that have resulted in the construction of a wide variety of dwellings that are accessible to disabled people. Particularly significant work also has been done by CMHC field staff in obtaining design modifications to elevator apartments by private developers seeking assistance under insured lending programs. CMHC has also contributed by providing financial assistance to sponsors of housing for disabled persons as well as enforcing basic standards which apply to housing qualifying for direct CMHC mortgages, or those from lending institutions which were backed by NHA mortgage loan insurance.

Through social housing programs CMHC over the years has provided a large stock of dwellings for Canadians experiencing health and activity limitations. Included is over 150,000 "senior citizen" public housing units, appropriately designed to accommodate persons with disabilities. Public housing for senior citizens makes available affordable units for one- and two-person occupancy that have special design features, recognizing that some persons have physical limitations that increase with longevity as well as type of disability.

The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP) provides financing for rehabilitation of housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards but also substantially extends the useful life of the house with normal care and maintenance. This program over the years has been extensively used by senior citizens to upgrade their dwellings to the appropriate health and safety standards. In addition, certain modifications which improve the liveability of the dwelling, for a person who is medically handicapped, are considered eligible under RRAP to the extent that assistance is available after basic health and safety requirements have been met.

In addition to the above programs, and other components of programs not mentioned, CMHC has for years supported research on housing for disabled persons. The primary focus of this research by CMHC has been on design considerations to encourage the development of barrier-free environments. In addition, research activity has been directed at developing policy and program options to assist households with persons who experience health and activity limitations.

One of the guiding principles of the Canadian *Declaration on the Decade of Disabled Persons* (see Appendix D) is of direct relevance in the housing context. Principle 3 of the *Declaration* states that :

> "Services and programmes shall be aimed at integrating disabled persons into existing social and economic structures rather than segregating such persons into parallel environments."

This can be interpreted to mean that Canadian government policies and programs would be oriented, to the extent that this is appropriate in individual cases, to encouraging households and individuals to live in and maintain personal housing settings -- i.e., in comparison to institutions.

From the housing point of view, therefore, this means that carefully studying and analysing available data on dwelling arrangements, affordability, and general social and economic conditions of households with individuals who experience health or activity limitations is of vital importance. This present socio-demographic profile is a contribution to the existing knowledge about disabled persons, providing background information for housing officials and others on the living conditions and dwelling situation of Canadians experiencing health and activity limitations.

1.4 Focus on Households and Individuals

The data used in this report are grouped by different units of analysis. This is primarily due to the fact that the sources of information are dual. First there are the Census data and second the HALS data. The Census data provided to CMHC by Statistics Canada are household based. In other words, the basic unit of analysis in these data is households, shown as aggregates which are cross-tabulated according to specific socio-demographic variables. On the other hand, the HALS data are individuals based -- i.e., are provided as aggregates of individuals according to specific socio-demographic variables. The analysis given in the following sections combines the results of both ways of presenting the data. Whenever necessary, for clarity of presentation, the distinction between the two is pointed out in the text.

The focus on households is appropriate when considering issues related to housing units (owned or rented) -- particularly when dealing with questions related to the general suitability of the accommodation and living environment of disabled persons who happen to be living in households. The social and economic situations of the household as a whole, including those members experiencing no health or activity limitations, are directly linked and of obvious relevance to the needs and conditions of the disabled member of the household. Thus the analysis would not be complete without an understanding of the total household situation. Identifying social and demographic characteristics on an individuals basis is also important to the analysis, since many social and economic assistance programs in Canada are designed in the context of individual person's needs as compared to households.

Generally, the HALS survey has shown that about 92 per cent of disabled persons (3.1 million) live in households, while about 8 per cent (247 thousand) live in institutions. The Overview in the next section, gives some information about disabled adults and children living in households as well as in institutions. For the most part, however, the report focuses on adults in households. Although, Appendix F provides some highlights about disabled persons living in institutions and Appendix G provides highlights about disabled children.

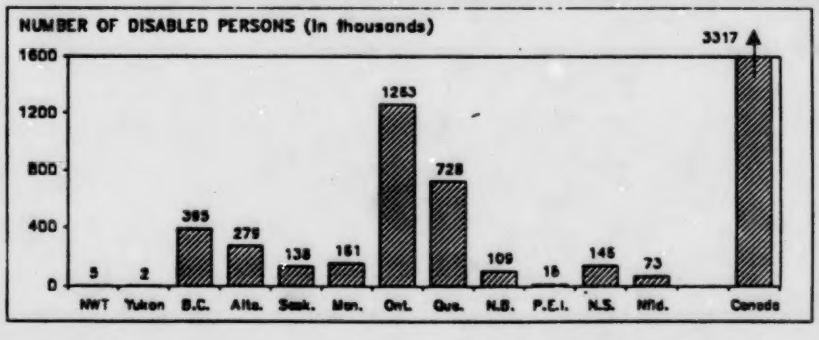
II. OVERVIEW

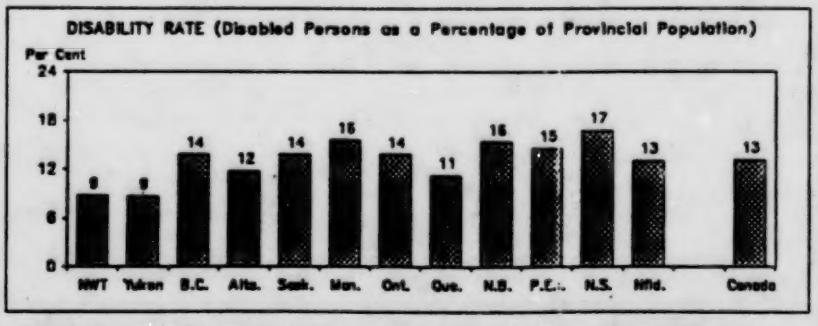
2.1 Geographic Distribution

The largest concentration of disabled Canadians (adults and children) is in the province of Ontario with 1.263 million disabled persons (Chart 1). This represents approximately 38 per cent of all disabled persons in Canada. Quebec has about 22 per cent (or 728 thousand persons) and British Columbia 12 per cent (395 thousand persons) of all disabled.

On the other hand, the "disability rate" (or disabled persons as a percentage of provincial population) is highest for Nova Scotia at 17 per cent. All the other provinces are within 2 percentage points (+/-) of the national average of 13 per cent. The exceptions are the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, both of which are 4 percentage points below the national average.

CHART 1: DISABLED PERSONS IN THE CANADIAN POPULATION, CANADA, PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES, 1986



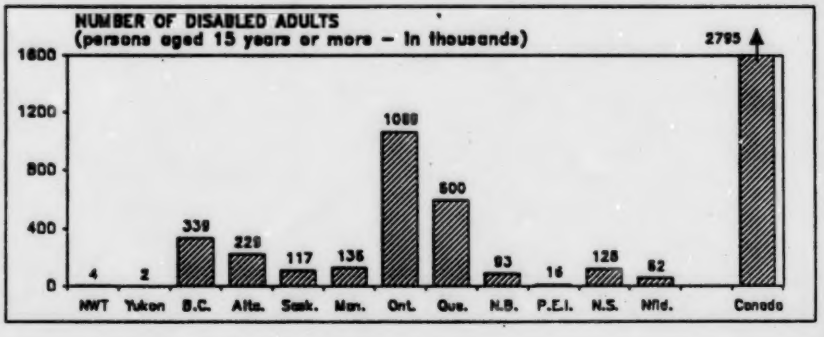


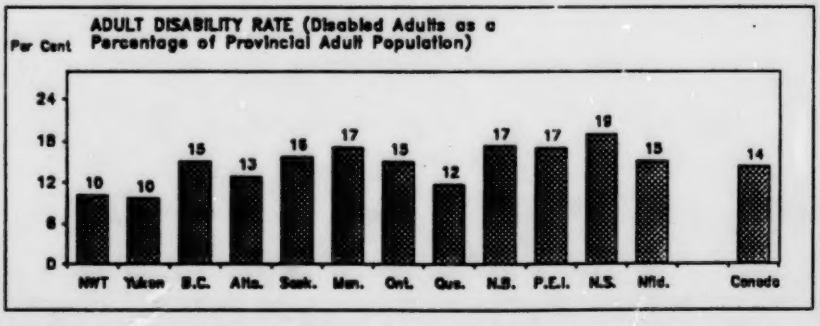
SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – see "Selected Data for Canada, Provinces and Territories", Statistics Canada, Disability Database Program, Cat. 41034, 1988.

Chart 2 shows the distribution of only the adult disabled population (persons aged 15 years or more). Again Ontario is the predominant province with approximately 38 per cent of all the disabled adult population, and Quebec is second with 21 per cent of the total.

The disability rate (or disabled adults as a percentage of the provincial adult population) fluctuates from a low of 10 per cent in the Territories to a high of 19 per cent in Nova Scotia. The national average is 14 per cent. Of the ten provinces, Quebec has the lowest adult disability rate at 12 per cent.

CHART 2: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS, CANADA, PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES, 1986



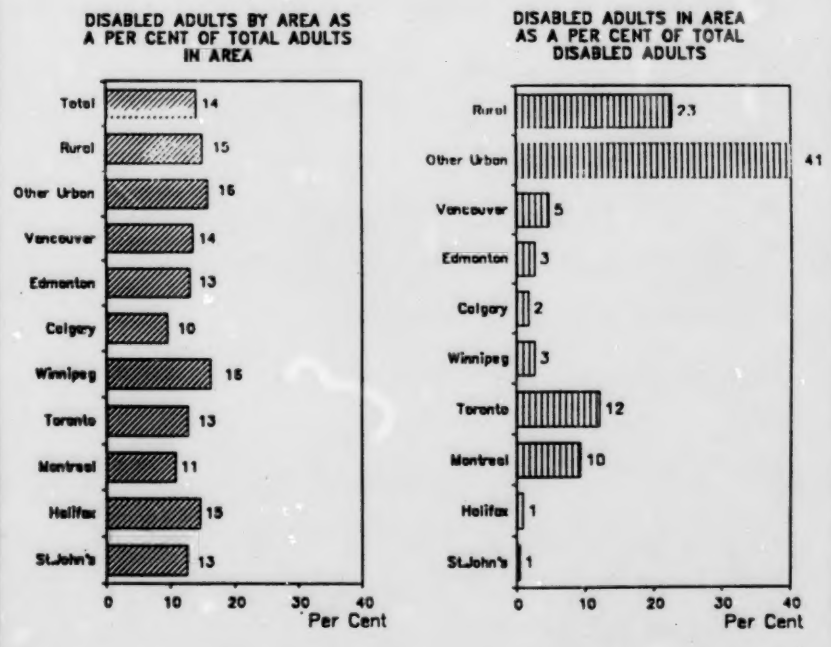


SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The differences between rural and urban disability rates are shown in Chart 3. Disabled adults are relatively least frequent in Calgary (with a disability rate of 10) and most frequent in Winnipeg (with a disability rate of 16). All other major provincial urban centres fall roughly between these two figures. The rural disability rate of 15 per cent is closely in line with the national average of 14 per cent.

The second part of Chart 3 shows that, generally, the largest proportion (41 per cent) of disabled adults live in urban centres other than the main centres of each province. About 23 per cent of the adult disabled live in rural areas. The two urban areas with the largest proportion of all disabled adult Canadians are Toronto (12 per cent) and Montreal (10 per cent).

CHART 3: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS, BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, CANADA, 1986



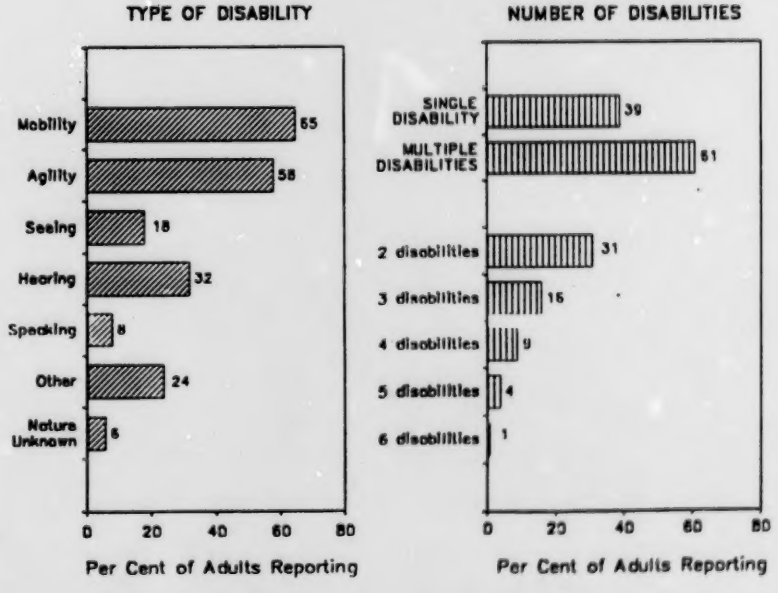
SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

2.2 Type and Severity of Disabilities

Chart 4 shows that in Canada disabled persons with "mobility" and "agility" limitations are the largest groups. This is partly because these limitations are associated more with the large senior citizen population of persons with health or activity limitations. Sixty-five per cent of the disabled adults living in households and institutions are mobility disabled, and 58 per cent are agility disabled. In contrast, only 8 per cent are speaking disabled.

Chart 4 also shows that in Canada there are more persons with multiple disabilities than there are with single disabilities -- 1.867 million (or 61 per cent) compared to 1.172 million (or 39 per cent), respectively. This high proportion of "multiples" is largely due to the overlap between mobility and agility (see the definitions of these categories on page 2).

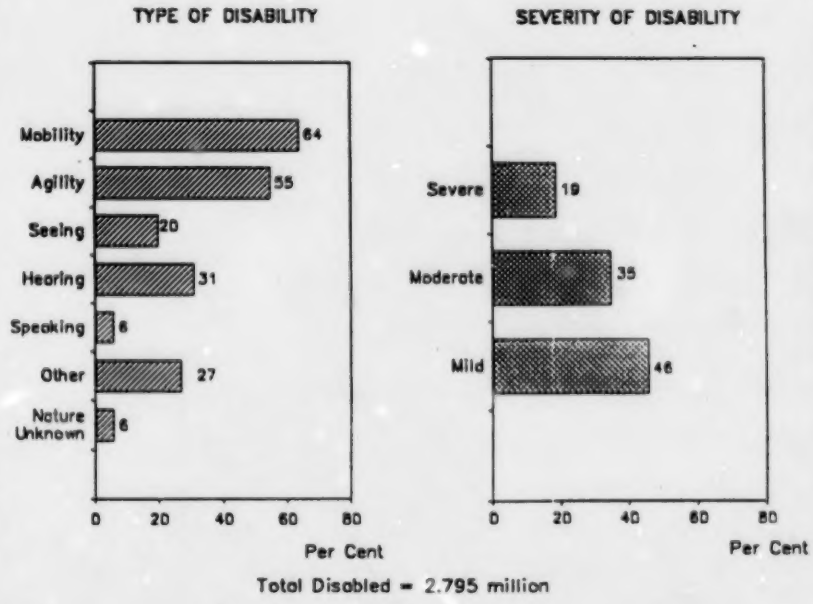
CHART 4: DISABLED CANADIAN ADULTS (IN HOUSEHOLDS AND INSTITUTIONS) BY TYPE AND NUMBER OF DISABILITIES, 1986



SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – see "Selected Data for Canada, Provinces and Territories", Statistics Canada, Disability Database Program, Cat. 41034, 1988.

The distribution of disabled adults in households by type of disability, as shown in Chart 5, echoes the pattern of the disabled adult population as a whole. However, Chart 5 also provides a general indication of the level of severity of the disabled adults in households. Only 19 per cent of the disabled are severely limited in health or activity, whereas 46 per cent are mildly disabled. Analysis of the severity of disabilities by different types of disability, age, sex, and other socio-demographic variables will be discussed in following segments of this report.

CHART 5: DISABLED ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE AND SEVERITY OF DISABILITY, 1986



SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

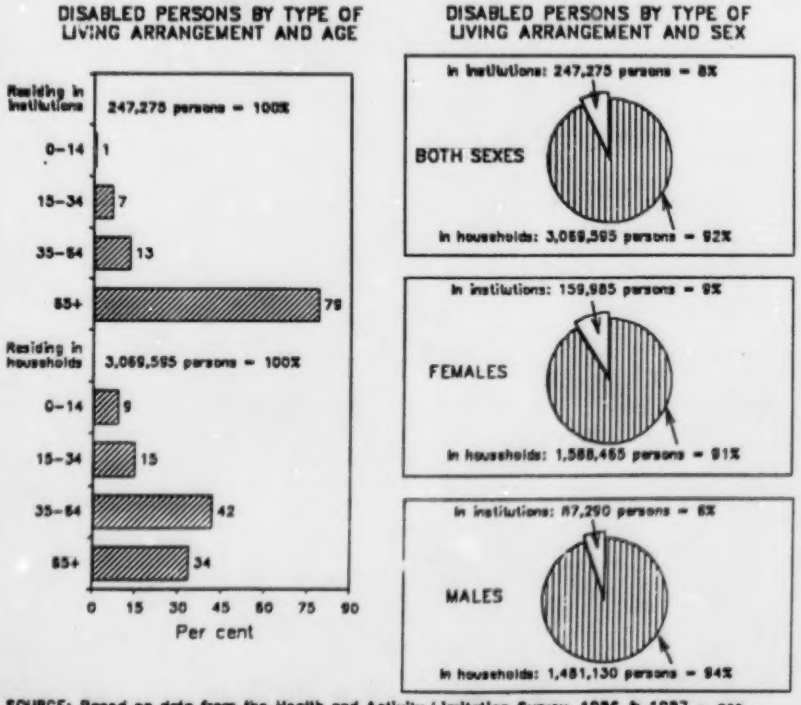
2.3 Living Arrangements

Chart 6 provides some perspective on the distribution of disabled persons by living arrangement. There are significantly more disabled persons living in households (some 92 per cent of all disabled) compared to those living in institutions (8 per cent).

Of the population living in institutions, the large majority (79 per cent) are senior citizens. Only 1 per cent of those living in institutions are children and 20 per cent are adults aged 15 to 64 years. On the other hand, disabled persons living in households are for the most part (i.e., 57 per cent) aged between 15 and 64 years. Only 9 per cent are children and 34 per cent are over 65 years old.

The HALS survey has shown that 3,069,595 individuals (92 per cent) live in households, while 247,275 individuals (8 per cent) live in institutions. There are relatively more disabled females living in institutions than males (i.e., 9 per cent of all disabled females compared to 6 per cent of all disabled males).

CHART 6: DISABLED ADULTS AND CHILDREN BY TYPE OF LIVING ARRANGEMENT, 1986



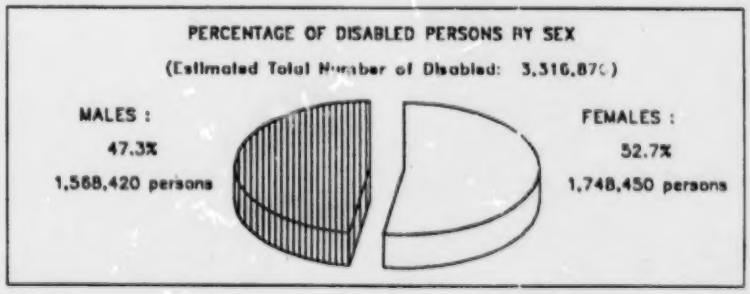
SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – see "Selected Data for Canada, Provinces and Territories", Statistics Canada, Disability Database Program, Cat. 41034, 1988.

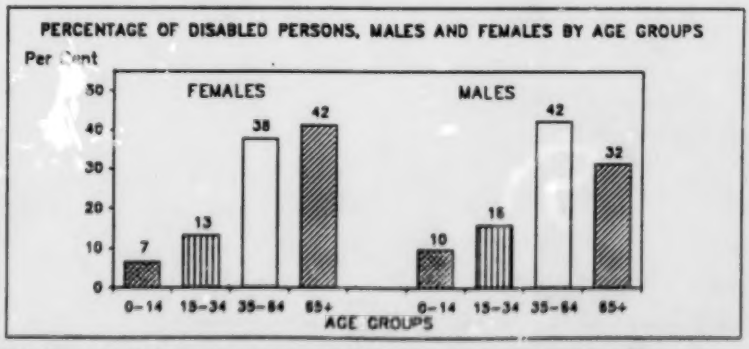
2.4 Disabled by Sex and Age

There are more female disabled persons in Canada (1.7 million) than male disabled persons (1.6 million), but this difference is probably mainly attributable to the higher life expectancy of females. The lower portion of Chart 7 which shows disabled persons by sex and age groups confirms this, in that there are fewer disabled males who are over 65 years of age (32 per cent) than there are males between 35 and 64 years (42 per cent). This situation is reversed in the case of females (42 per cent over 65 years and 38 per cent between 35 and 64 years).

Both for females and males, children make up the relatively smallest group of disabled persons. Only 7 per cent of disabled females are children and 10 per cent of disabled males.

CHART 7: DISABLED ADULTS AND CHILDREN BY SEX, CANADA, 1986



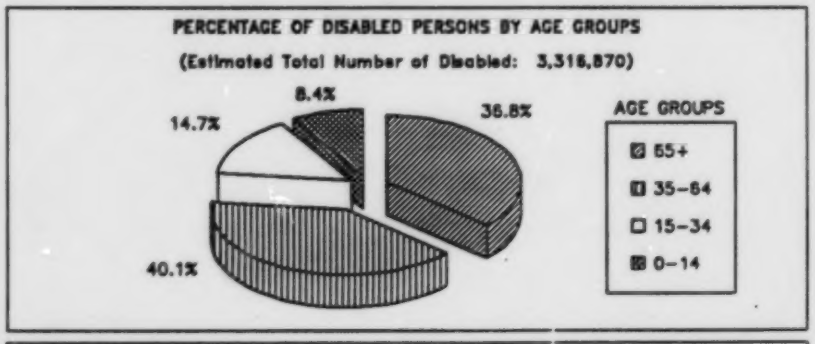


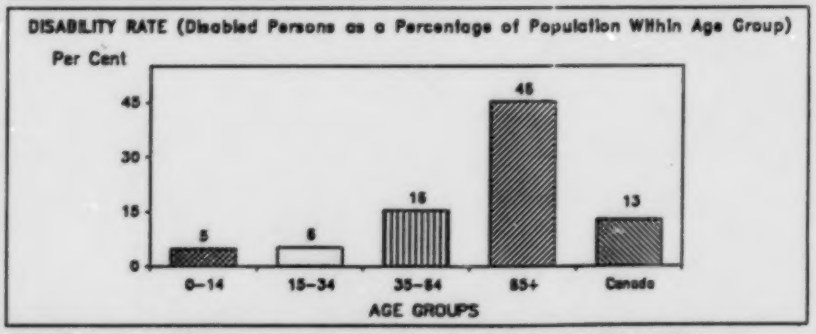
SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – see "Selected Data for Canada, Provinces and Territories", Statistics Canada, Disability Database Program, Cat. 41034, 1988.

Chart 8 shows the total disabled population (living in households and institutions) by age groups. The age distribution in the pie chart indicates that 37 per cent of all disabled persons in Canada are over 65 years old, and 8 per cent are children under 15. Interestingly the group that makes up the largest proportion (40 per cent) of the total disabled population is the 35 to 64 age group. This is probably due to the "baby-boom" phenomenon.

The disability rates, shown in the second part of Chart 8, quite predictably indicate that a high proportion of seniors are disabled (i.e. 46 per cent). This is in contrast to the general disability rate in Canada of 13 per cent. As may be expected, disability rates increase with age. The lowest rate is 5 per cent for children.

CHART 8: DISABLED ADULTS AND CHILDREN BY AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1986





SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – see "Selected Data for Canada, Provinces and Territories", Statistics Canada, Disability Database Program, Cat. 41034, 1988.

III. PROFILE OF DISABLED BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

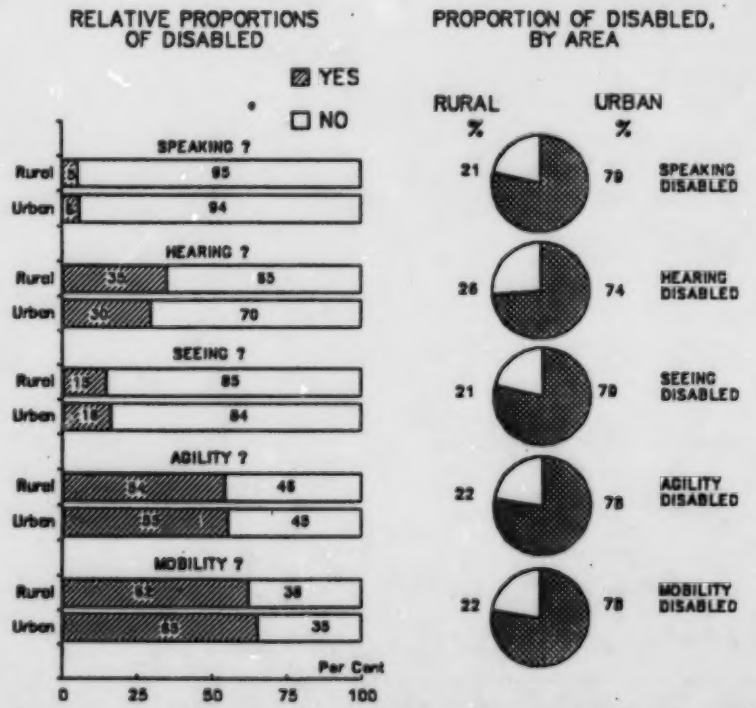
The definitions of the different types of disabilities measured by the HALS survey were outlined on page 2. This section of the report provides a statistical sketch of adults with disabilities, relating types of health or activity limitations to selected socio-demographic characteristics.

3.1 Rural-Urban Comparison

Chart 9 shows that mobility and agility are equally the most prevalent of types of disability in both urban and rural areas. The least prevalent type in both urban and rural areas are speaking disabilities. Out of all disabled in urban areas 65 and 55 per cent, respectively, are mobility and agility disabled. Similarly, in rural areas the comparable figures are 62 and 54 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, only 6 per cent of urban disabled and 5 per cent of rural disabled have speaking limitations. The relative proportions of disabled by type are consistently similar for urban and rural areas.

The pie charts below indicate that the majority of disabled in all categories live in urban areas. At least three-quarters of the disabled in any of the type categories live in urban areas.

CHART 9: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BY AREA AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, CANADA, 1986



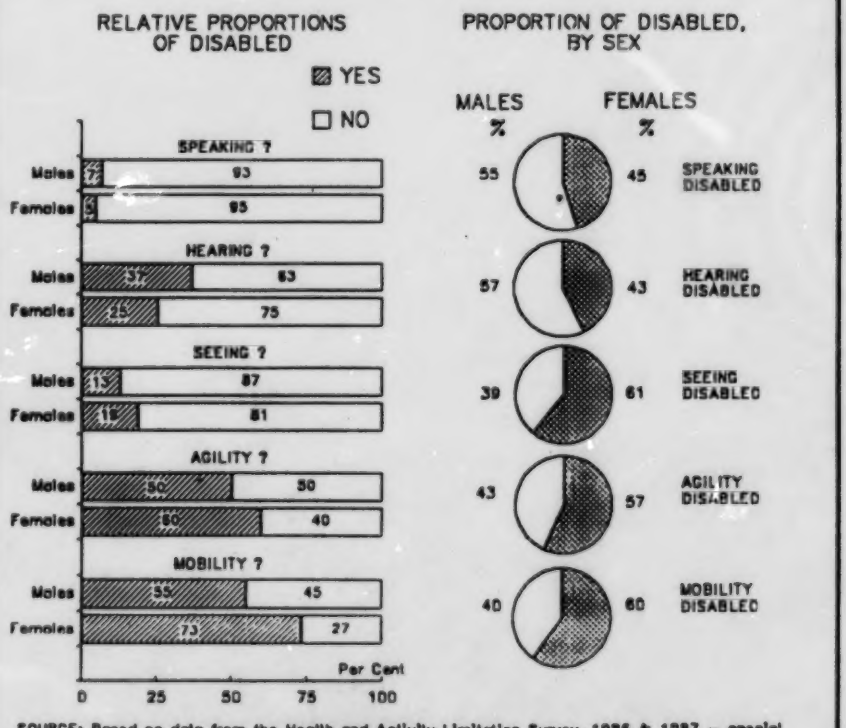
SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

3.2 Males and Females

The gender distributions shown in Chart 10 indicate that mobility as one of the health or activity limitations is relatively more of a problem for adult females than adult males. Seventy-three per cent of disabled adult females have mobility related limitations. In comparison, this figure for males is 55 per cent. Similar differences are indicated for agility, where 60 per cent of disabled adult females report problems, in contrast to males for whom the figure is 50 per cent.

The pie charts show that disabled adult females outnumber disabled adult males in mobility, agility, and seeing, whereas the reverse is true for speaking and hearing. Males represent 55 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively, of the speaking and hearing disabled.

CHART 10: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, CANADA, 1986



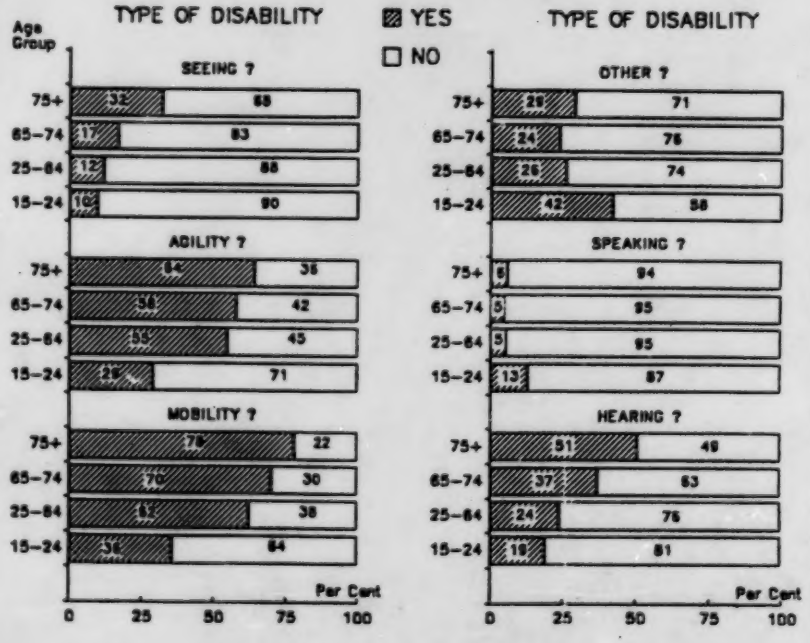
SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

3.3 Age Groups

Not surprisingly, in all the disability types, except for the speaking and "other" categories, the highest relative percentage of disabled adults is represented by the group aged 75 years or more. Similarly, by category, the next relatively largest group are disabled adults aged between 65 and 74 years.

Of all disabled who are 75 years old or more, 78 per cent are mobility disabled, 64 per cent are agility disabled, 32 per cent are seeing disabled, and 51 per cent are hearing disabled. Only 6 per cent of disabled persons aged 75 years or more are speaking disabled, and this compares to a relatively high proportion of 13 per cent of disabled persons aged 15 to 24 years. In the speaking category, all other ages are represented by 5 per cent of their respective disabled groups.

CHART 11: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, CANADA, 1986



SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

3.4 Labour Force Status

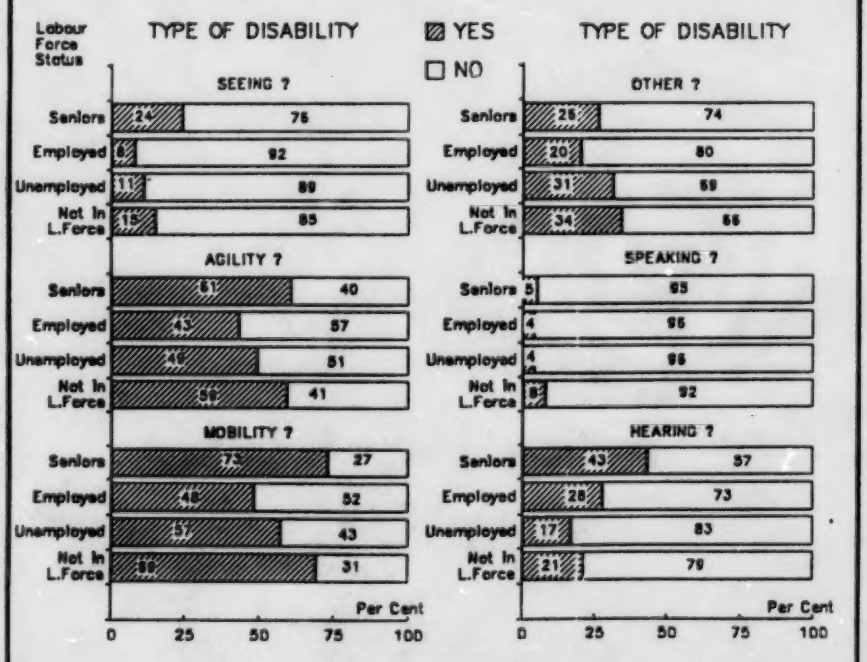
According to HALS and the 1986 Census, disabled persons make up a large number of the labour force, 712 thousand persons in 1986. On the other hand, there are even more persons with health and activity limitations who are not in the labour force, 896 thousand in 1986.

The unemployment rate of disabled persons (simply calculated as unemployed disabled persons divided by total disabled population in the labour force -- i.e., employed plus unemployed) was 15 per cent in 1986, which was well above the national average.

The Chart below shows that a larger proportion of the disabled who are not in the labour force and who are not senior citizens, provide the highest relative representation in mobility, agility, seeing, and speaking disabilities. In these categories, generally, the unemployed make up the next highest relative representations, followed by the employed. In the charts, seniors are separated from the "not-in-labour-force" category, to distinguish differences due to age.

Hearing provides a different pattern from the other disability types. A higher proportion (28 per cent) of the employed disabled have hearing limitations, but in contrast 21 per cent and 17 per cent of the disabled who are not in the labour force and those who are unemployed, respectively, have hearing limitations.

CHART 12: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, CANADA, 1986

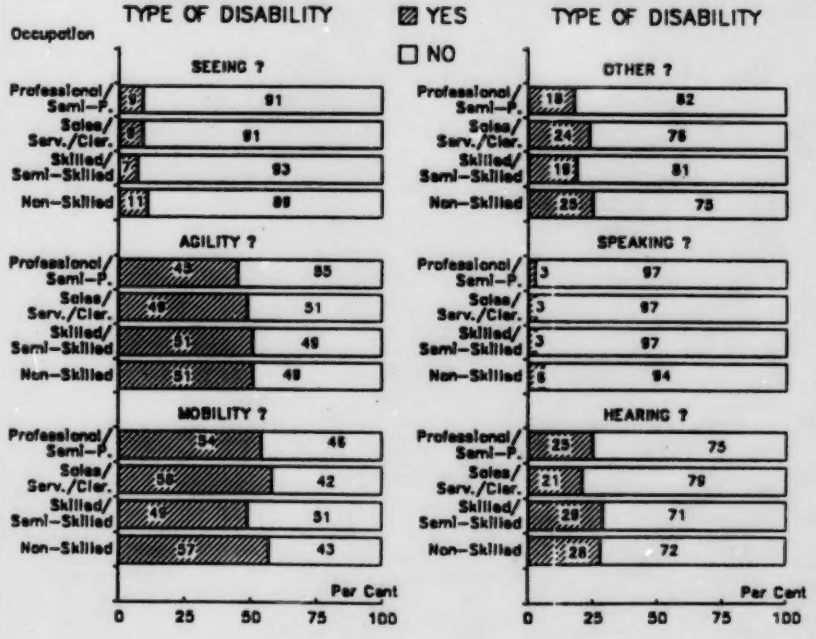


SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 -- special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

3.5 Occupation

In general, as Chart 13 shows, there are not any major differences between the occupational groups in terms of relative distributions of disability types among adults. The chart only reports on disabled adults in the labour force. Proportions of adult disabled in each of the disability types by occupational groups, are within about four percentage points (+/-) of national averages.

CHART 13: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATION AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, CANADA, 1986



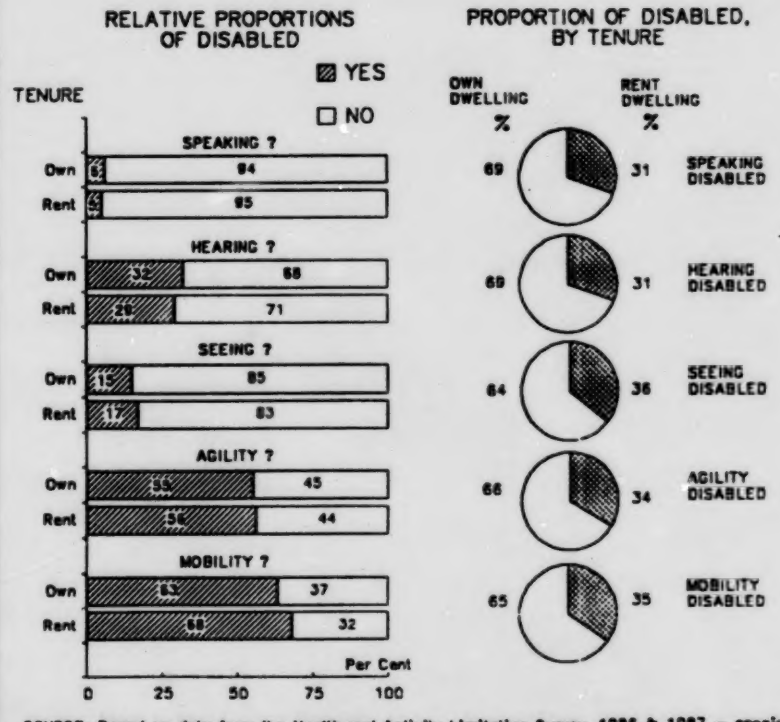
SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

3.6 Tenure

Chart 14 shows that mobility and agility are equally the most prevalent of types of disability amongst disabled adults living in both owned and rented dwellings. The least prevalent type amongst owners and renters are speaking disabilities. Out of all disabled in owned dwellings 63 and 55 per cent, respectively, are mobility and agility disabled. Similarly, in rented dwellings the comparable figures are 68 and 56 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, only 6 per cent of disabled in owned and 5 per cent of disabled in rented dwellings have speaking limitations. Generally, the relative proportions of disabled adults by type of disability are consistently similar across tenure type.

The majority of disabled adults within each disability type group live in owned dwellings, ranging from 64 per cent of the seeing disabled to 69 per cent of the hearing and speaking disabled. This is roughly comparable to national averages for the population as a whole.

CHART 14: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, CANADA, 1986



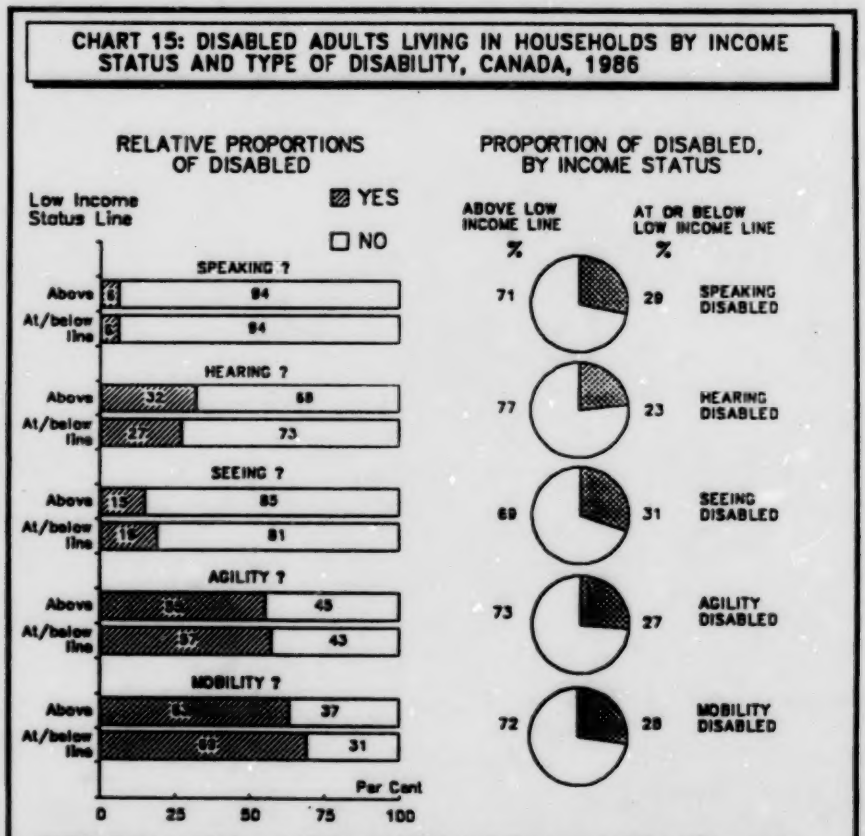
SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

3.7 Income Status

The main difference shown in the first part of the Chart below is that which is indicated in the mobility section. Sixty-nine per cent of disabled adults who are at or below the low income status line(1) are mobility disabled. Whereas 63 per cent of disabled adults who are above the line are mobility disabled. The differences between income status groups indicated in the other type-of-disability sections are even less than that shown for mobility.

The pie charts below show that the majority of disabled adults within each disability type group have incomes above the low income status line. Nonetheless, the proportion of those below the line is relatively high compared to the national average for all Canadians, which is about 14 per cent, according to HALS and the 1986 Census. The figures for disabled adults range from 23 per cent of the hearing disabled earning incomes at or below the line, to 31 per cent of the seeing disabled earning incomes at or below the line.

CHART 15: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME STATUS AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, CANADA, 1986



SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

(1) Statistics Canada's low income status line refers to the cut-off positions along which incomes are considered to be below the poverty level or above it. These cut-offs are determined separately for individuals or families of different sizes and living in areas of different degrees of urbanization.

IV. PROFILE OF DISABLED BY SEVERITY OF DISABILITY

As was mentioned in Section I of this report, the HALS definition of disabled is relatively broad, conforming to the international classification of impairments, disabilities, and handicaps, as established by the World Health Organization. In order to differentiate between health and activity limitations of Canadians by degree of disability, HALS provides an assessment of the disabled on the basis of a derived variable indicating severity of condition (see page 1).

To differentiate between those who are severely disabled from those who are moderately or mildly disabled, this section of the report focuses on providing a profile of socio-demographic characteristics of the disabled, by degree of disability.

4.1 Type of Disability

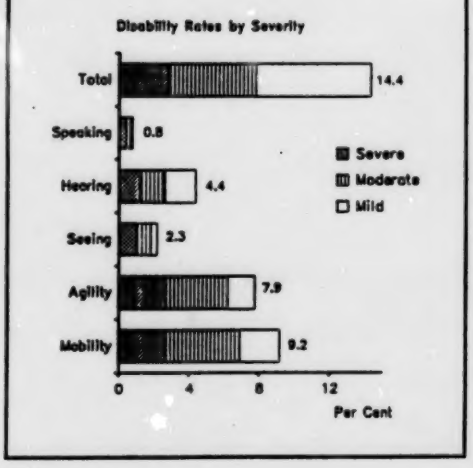
Chart 16 shows disabled adults as a proportion of the total population, by type and severity of disability. Generally, mildly disabled adults represent 7 per cent of the total adult population, and moderately disabled adults represent 5 per cent. Severely disabled adults represent 3 per cent of the adult population.

While 9 per cent of the population reported mobility limitations, only 3 per cent indicated that these represented severe disabilities.

Similarly, 8 per cent of the population reported agility limitations, but only 3 per cent of the population indicated that these were severe.

While 4 per cent of the population have reported hearing limitations, only 1.2 per cent are severely disabled.

CHART 16: DISABLED ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY, CANADA, 1986



4.2 Geographic Distribution

Nova Scotia has the highest relative proportion of disabled persons, 19.1 per cent. Also, in relative terms it has the highest proportion of severely disabled, 3.6 per cent.

However, while the difference between the lowest disability rate of 12 per cent in Quebec and 19 per cent in Nova Scotia is comparatively large, the difference between the severely disabled proportion of the disability rate is small, i.e., between 2.3 per cent in Alberta and 3.6 per cent in Nova Scotia.

Those persons reported as moderately disabled represent between 4.4 per cent of the provincial population in Quebec to 6.6 per cent of the population in Nova Scotia.

The urban and rural representation of degrees of disability, as shown in Chart 18, suggest that there is little difference between the two. Both urban and rural areas have roughly 3 per cent of their populations indicating severe disabilities

A slightly larger proportion in the rural areas are reported to have moderate disabilities -- i.e., 5.3 per cent compared to 4.9 per cent in urban areas.

CHART 17: DISABLED ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY PROVINCE, CANADA, 1986

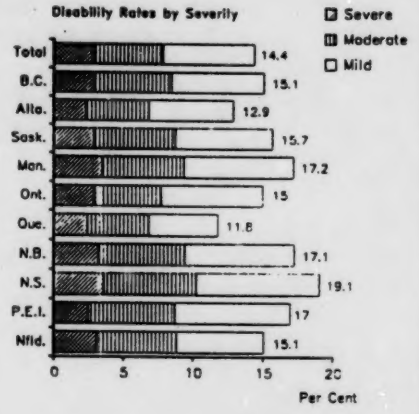
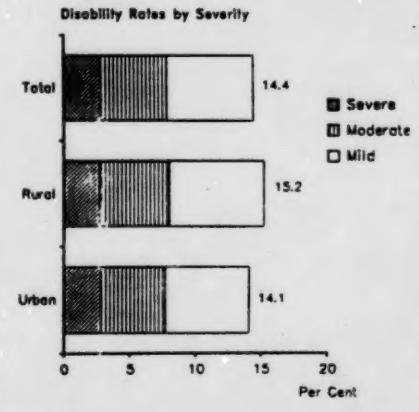
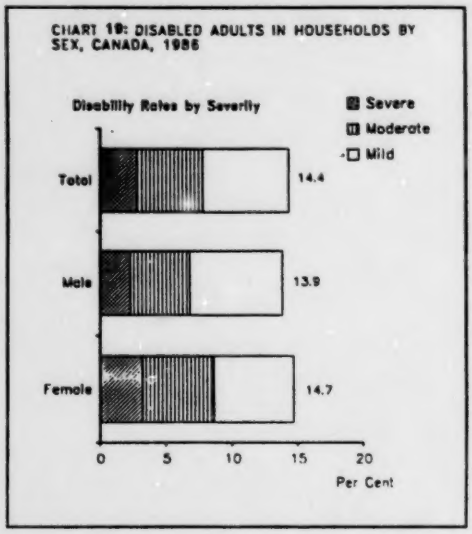


CHART 18: DISABLED ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, CANADA, 1986



4.3 Males and Females

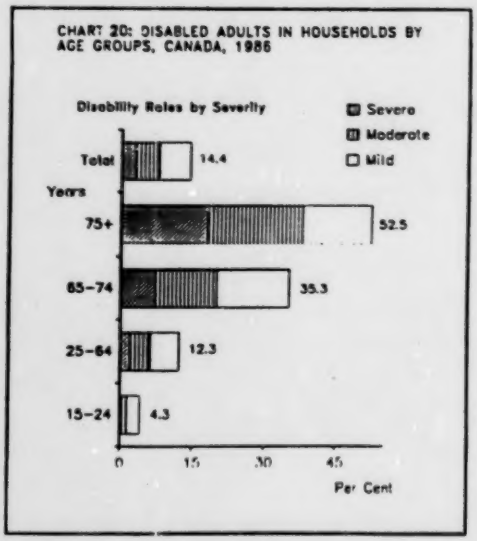
Males and females are roughly even in terms of adults disabled as a proportion of total adult population. However, adult females have a somewhat larger proportion of severely disabled -- 3.2 per cent of females compared to 2.3 per cent of males. Similarly, females have a somewhat greater representation of moderately disabled -- 5.4 per cent of adult females are disabled compared to 4.5 per cent of adult males.



4.4 Age Groups

The age group comparisons of disability rates shown in Chart 20 indicate that a large proportion (18 per cent) of senior citizens 75 years or older are severely disabled. In comparison, only 7 per cent of seniors between ages 65 and 74 are severely disabled. For the youngest age group of 15 to 24, only 0.3 per cent are severely disabled.

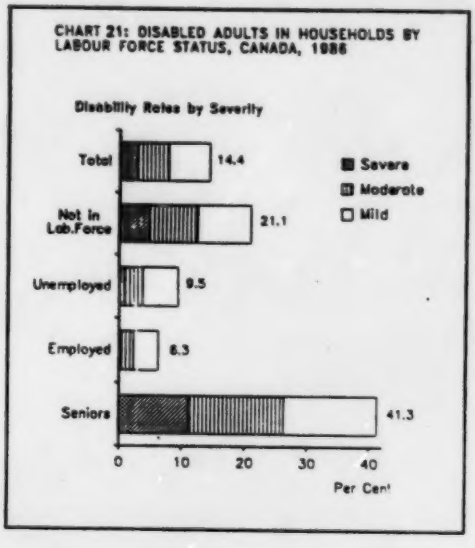
The largest proportion of the population that are disabled in the 25 to 64 and 65 to 74 age groups are in the moderate degree of disability -- i.e., 6.1 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively.



4.5 Labour Force Status

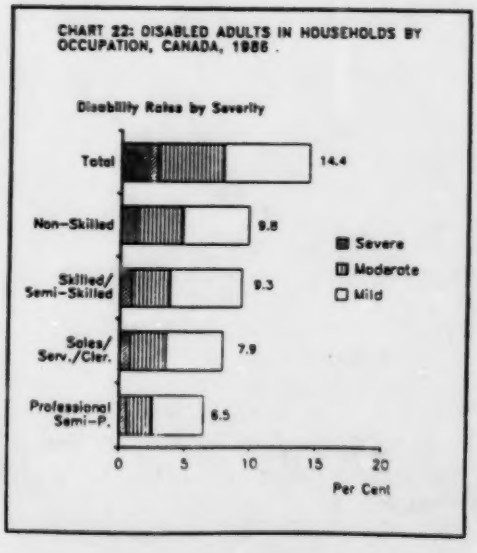
Disabled seniors who are not in the labour force are separated from the other data on labour force status in Chart 21. The largest relative proportion of adults who are severely disabled is reported for the population that is not in the labour force. Five per cent of all this group are severely disabled. This is compared to only 0.4 per cent for the employed disabled and 0.9 per cent for the unemployed.

Generally, a large proportion (21 per cent) of the population that is not in the labour force are reported as having some disability, whether mild, moderate or severe.



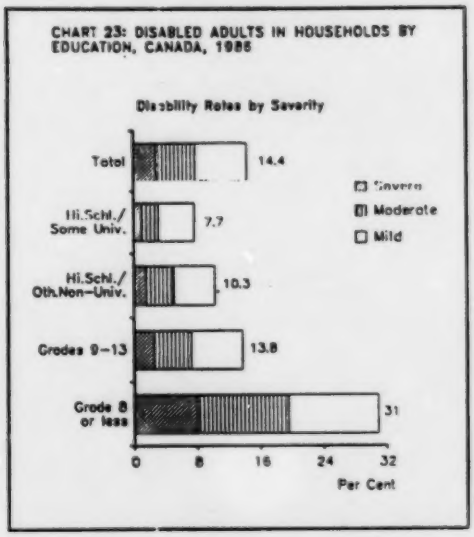
4.6 Occupation

Chart 22 shows disability rates by occupational groups. Only adults in the labour force are represented in this table. The figures indicate that relatively smaller proportions of the professional and white-collar worker categories have persons reporting disabilities -- compared to blue-collar, skilled and non-skilled workers. About 10 per cent of the non-skilled labour force have some disability while about 6.5 per cent of professional and semi-professional workers are disabled.



4.7 Education

The correlation between disability rate and educational level attained is very high. The higher the educational level shown, the lower the relative proportion of adults reporting disabilities. A large proportion (31 per cent) of persons with Grade 8 or less are indicated in Chart 23 as having disabilities. At the other extreme, 7.7 per cent overall of those with high school or university degrees have some disability.

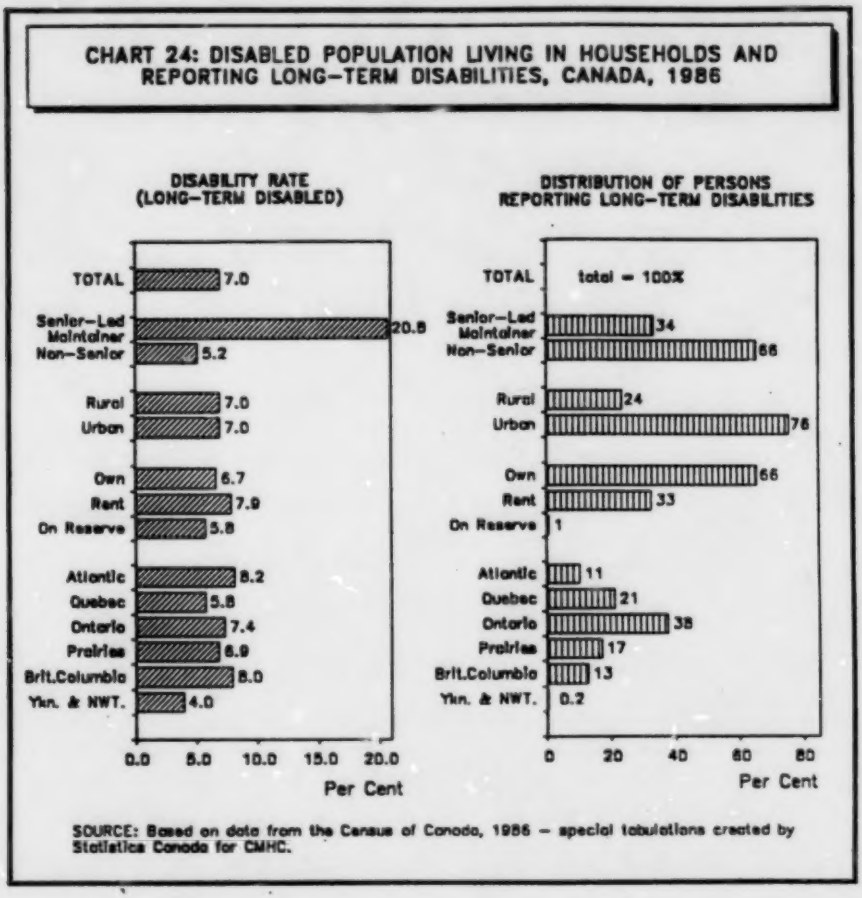


For adults with an education of Grade 8 or less, 8 per cent indicate severe disabilities, while in contrast only 1 per cent of those with high school or university degrees have severe disabilities.

4.8 Long-Term Disabled

While a measure of severity of disability is included in the HALS database developed by Statistics Canada, the 1986 Census provided a different perspective to the question of degree of disability. Chart 24 shows the distribution of disabled persons living in households and reported by the 1986 Census as having long-term disabilities.

The Census asked if a person has any long-term disabilities or handicaps. A long-term condition or health problem is one that has lasted or is expected to last six or more months. Since the HALS survey provides a better identification of the disabled population than the Census alone, the primary source of disability data for Statistics Canada is considered to be the HALS database. However, the following Chart provides some comparative results on degree of severity.



The disability rate for Canadians as a whole, measured as the proportion of the population reporting to have long-term disabilities, is 7 per cent. This figure can be compared to HALS which reports that, overall, disabled children and adults make up 13 per cent of the population, with about 3 per cent reporting severe, about 4 per cent reporting moderate, and about 6 per cent reporting mild disabilities.

Of the population living in households led by senior maintainers, as reported by the 1986 Census, 21 per cent are long-term disabled. In contrast, only 5 per cent of persons living in non-senior led households are long-term disabled.

The second part of Chart 24 shows selected distributions of persons reporting long-term disabilities. Sixty-six per cent of these persons live in non-senior led households. Seventy-six per cent live in urban areas, and 66 per cent in owned dwellings. The largest proportion (38 per cent) of long-term disabled persons live in Ontario.

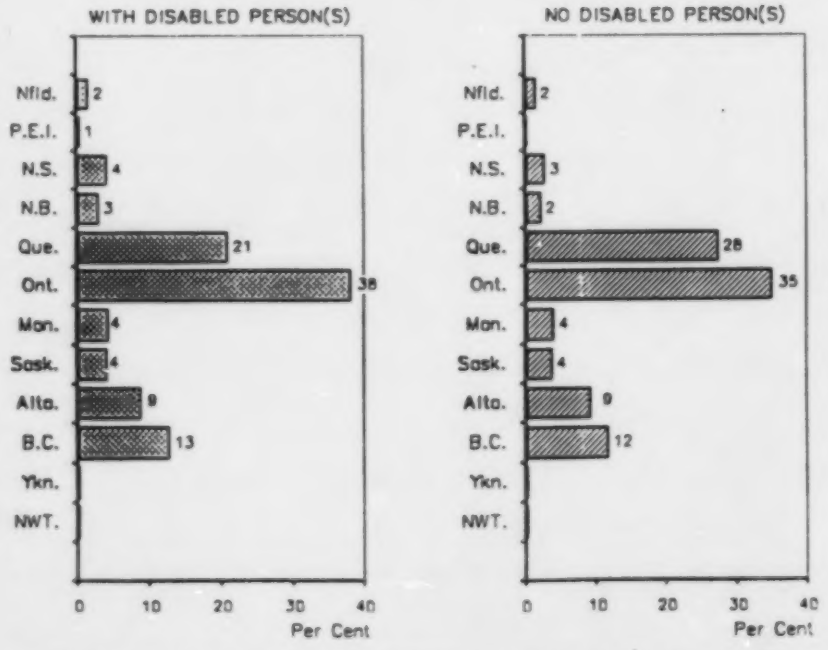
V. HOUSEHOLD COMPARISONS

In addition to special tabulations of HALS data provided by Statistics Canada to CMHC, several sets of tables were prepared using Census 1986 data. These tables used households as the unit of analysis, rather than individuals. This section of the report provides a profile of households, with some relevant highlights on selected variables.

5.1 Geographic Distribution

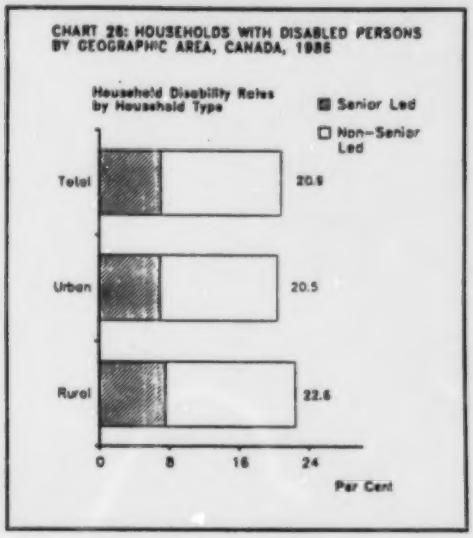
Chart 25 compares the geographic distribution of households with one or more disabled persons to those with no disabled persons. Ontario and Quebec are the two provinces with the largest share (together these two provinces account for 59 per cent) of households with disabled persons.

CHART 25: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY PROVINCE AND BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF DISABLED PERSON(S), CANADA, 1986



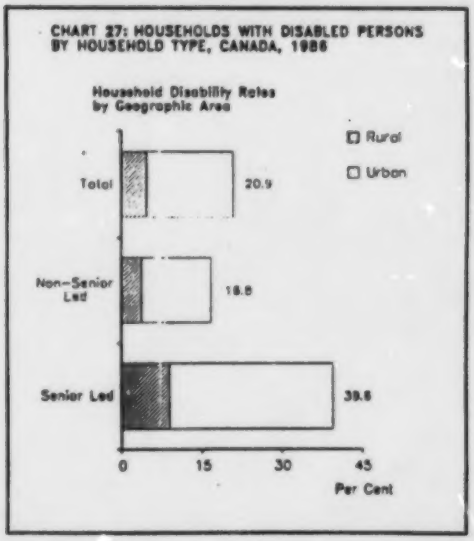
SOURCE: Based on data from the Census of Canada, 1986 – special tabulations by Statistics Canada prepared for CMHC.

There are relatively slightly more households in rural areas with disabled persons than in urban areas. Twenty-three per cent of rural households have one or more disabled members. This figure is compared to about 20 per cent of urban households. The split in the chart between senior and non-senior led households indicates that in both rural and urban areas, respectively, senior-led households with disabled persons make up just under 8 per cent of all households.



5.2 Seniors and Non-Seniors

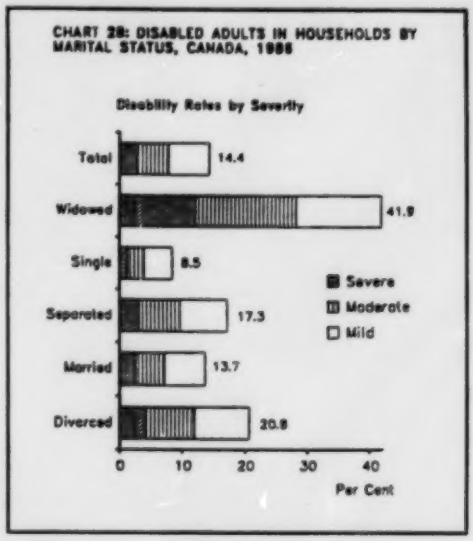
Generally, senior led households with disabled persons account for 40 per cent of all senior led households. In comparison, non-senior led households with disabled persons account for 17 per cent of all non-senior led households.



5.3 Marital Status

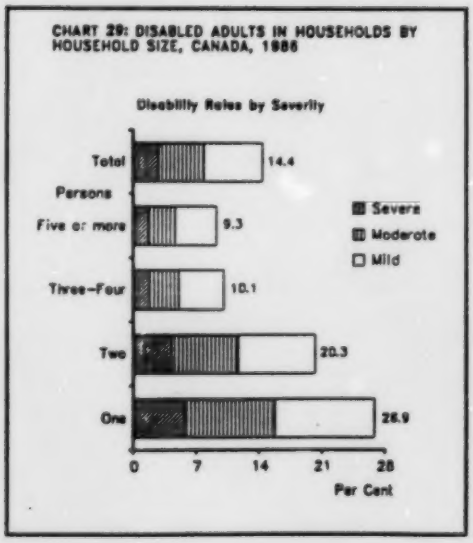
Widowed females have the highest disability rate of 42 per cent. The second highest disability rate, 21 per cent, is made up of divorced adults.

Of all disabled adults, by marital status as shown, widowed females also represent the largest group of those with severe disabilities. About 12 per cent of widowed females are severely disabled.



5.4 Household Size

Not surprisingly, and consistent with the previous chart, disabled adults who are single have the highest disability rate of 27 per cent. The next highest (20 per cent) is represented by households with only two members. This is primarily due to the fact that the largest group of disabled are the elderly, who account for the greatest relative proportion of the one and two-person households.

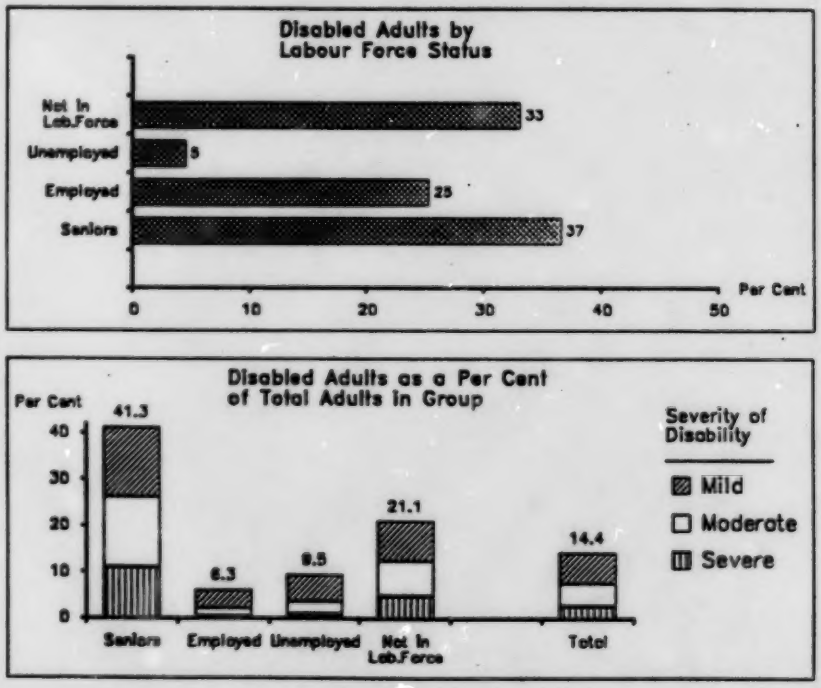


.5.5 Labour Force Status

The employment situation of adults in households is shown in Chart 30. The majority of disabled adults are either senior citizens or are not in the labour force. Together these two groups account for 70 per cent of the disabled adults. Employed disabled adults make up 25 per cent.

The second part of the chart shows that there are relatively small proportions of severely disabled among those who are employed, and among those who are in the labour force but unemployed -- 0.4 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively.

CHART 30: DISABLED ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, CANADA, 1986



SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for CMHC.

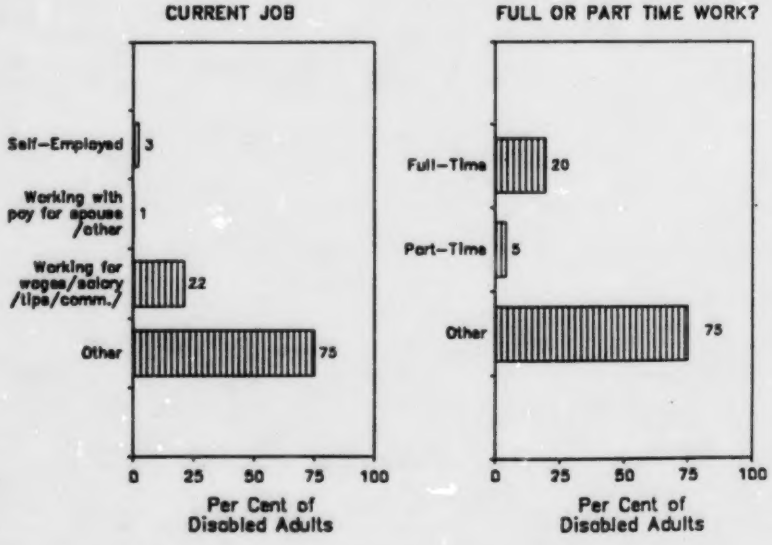
5.6 Type of Work Activity

The HALS survey has estimated that the total labour force of disabled persons is about 1.8 million persons. This represents about 65 per cent of the disabled adult population. Chart 31 shows the type of work activity carried out by these persons.

A small proportion (3 per cent) of disabled adults who are working reported that they are self-employed. About 22 per cent reported that they are working for wages and salaries. The rest, 75 per cent, either did not provide a response, or were not asked this question on the HALS survey.

CHART 31: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPE OF WORK ACTIVITY, CANADA, 1986

Estimated Total Labour Force of Disabled Persons = 1,817,430
Total Population of Adult Disabled Persons = 2,794,700



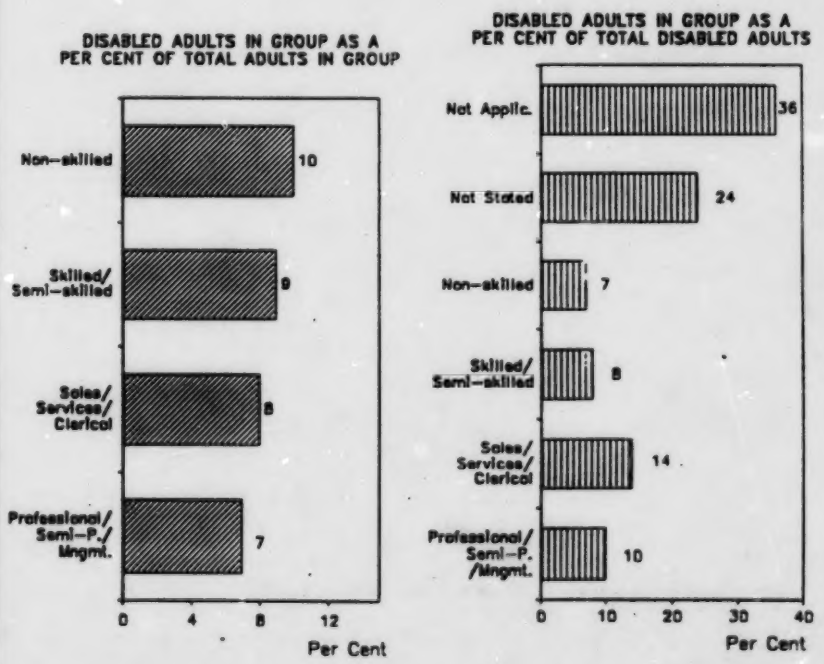
SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

5.7 Occupation

The occupational groupings shown in Chart 32 also indicate, as in the previous chart, that not all disabled adults who are in the labour force responded adequately to the work-related questions. About 60 per cent of those who were reported to be in the labour force either did not answer the question or provided a "not applicable" response.

From the responses that were provided, the chart shows that about 7 per cent of all professional and semi-professional workers, and 8 per cent of those employed in sales, services, and clerical jobs, have some health or activity limitation (mild, moderate or severe). In Section 4 of this report, it was shown that only a small proportion of these workers are severely disabled. Slightly larger relative proportions of the blue collar workers are disabled in the skilled, semi-skilled, and non-skilled categories.

CHART 32: DISABLED ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, CANADA, 1986

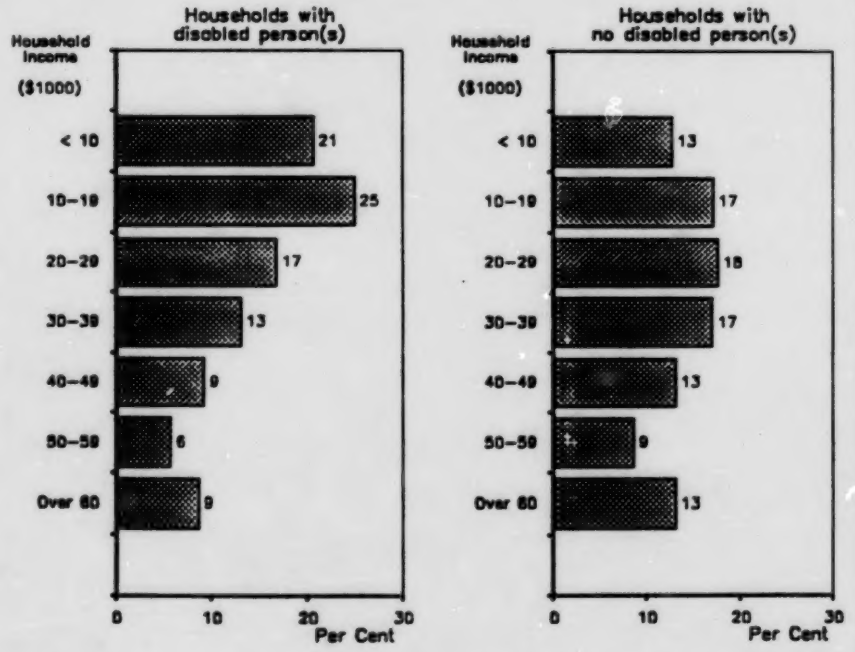


SOURCE: Based on data from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986 & 1987 – special HALS tabulations created by Statistics Canada for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

5.8 Incomes

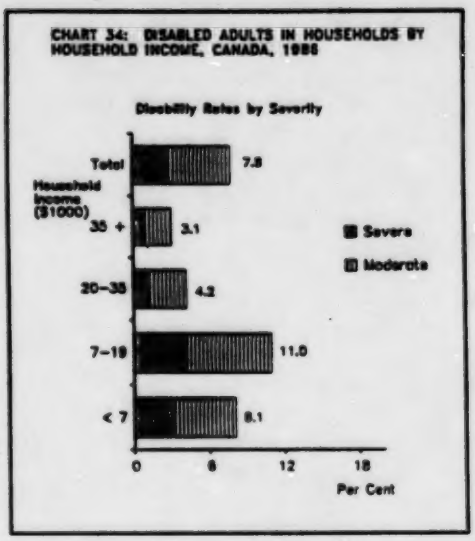
In this segment the income situation of households with disabled persons is compared to that of households with no disabled persons. The income shown in Chart 33 is household income as reported by the 1986 Census. A relatively larger proportion of households with disabled persons are in the lower income ranges, as compared to households with no disabled persons. In the under $20,000 income categories, households with disabled represent 46 per cent of all households with disabled. In contrast, the comparable figure for households with no disabled persons is 30 per cent.

CHART 33: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME AND BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF DISABLED PERSONS, CANADA, 1986



SOURCE: Based on data from the Census of Canada, 1986 – special tabulations by Statistics Canada prepared for CMHC.

Persons with severe disabilities require the greatest amount of care and expense. Chart 34 provides an appreciation of income distributions by severity of disabilities.



It is clear from this chart that those with the greatest need are also the ones with the most severe limitations. The disability rates of adults in households earning less than $20,000 indicate that these households are more than twice as likely to have persons with disabilities, than households earning $20,000 or more. It is also more than twice as likely that disabled persons living in the lower income group have more severe disabilities than the higher income group.

An indication of what the major sources of incomes are for households with disabled persons is shown in Chart 35. Clearly the majority of income comes from government transfer payments. This is in large part due to the fact that a big proportion of the disabled are seniors, as shown in the chart. Curiously, however, a great proportion (27 per cent) of households with disabled persons reported having "no income", the large majority of these being non-senior led households.

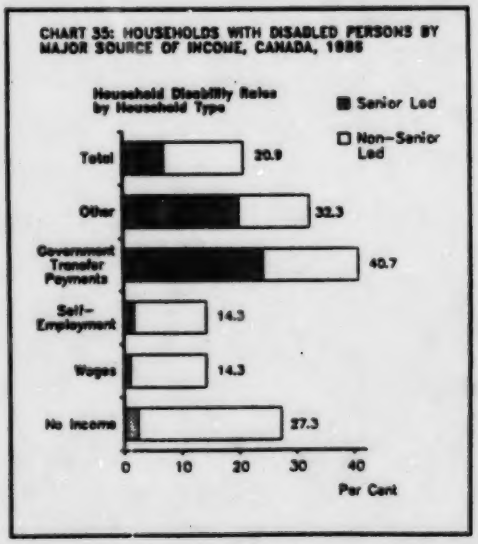
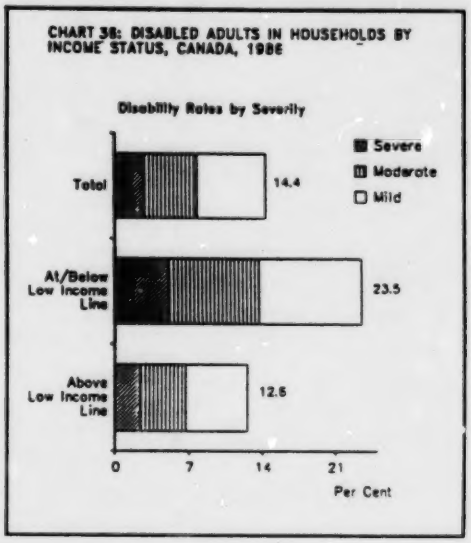


Chart 36 shows the distribution of households with disabled persons as a proportion of total households, grouped as those earning above the Statistics Canada low income status line and those who are at or below the line (see page 19 for comments about the income line).

Again, as indicated in Chart 34, it is clear that those households with disabled persons, having the more severe health or activity limitations, are in the lower income brackets. The low income cut-off line provides a better gauge of this situation, since this provides a measure that is adjusted for household sizes and level of urbanization as well as geographic location. Overall, 24 per cent of households earning at or below the low income cut-off line have persons with disabilities. In comparison, 13 per cent of those earning above the line have persons with disabilities.



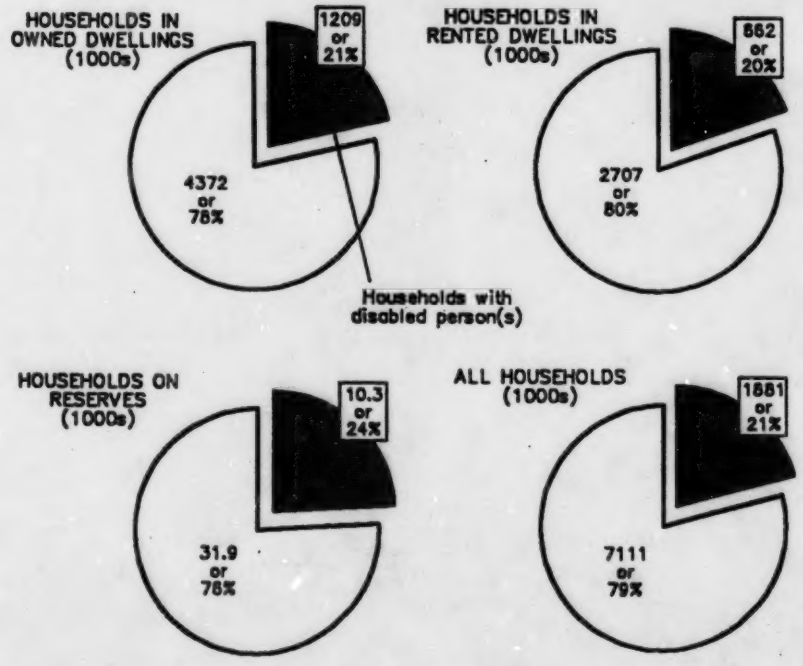
VI. HOUSING SITUATION

This section of the report focuses on giving highlights on the housing situation of disabled Canadians. Both HALS and the Census data on the disabled, prepared by Statistics Canada, contain a number of relevant socio-demographic variables. The following analysis centres on a selection of these variables.

6.1 Owners and Renters

There does not appear to be much of a difference between the relative proportions of households with disabled persons who are owners and households with disabled persons who are renters. Private households with disabled persons make up about 21 per cent of all the households who own their dwellings. Similarly, 20 per cent of all households who rent are households with disabled persons. For households living on reserves the comparable proportion is 24 per cent.

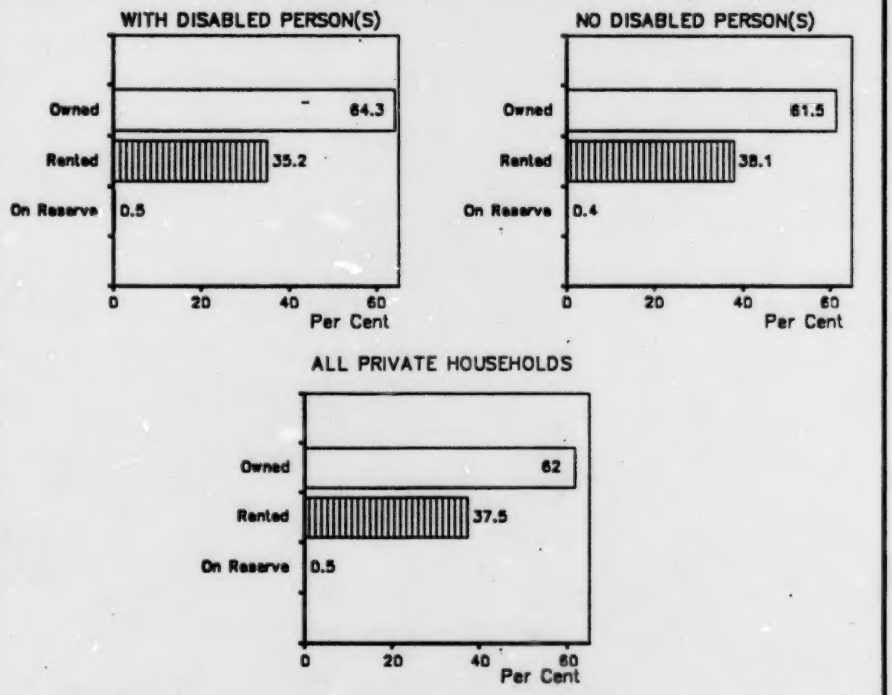
CHART 37: PROPORTION OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS BY TENURE, CANADA, 1986



SOURCE: Based on data from the Census of Canada, 1986 – special tabulations by Statistics Canada prepared for CMHC.

Chart 38 shows that among households with disabled persons 64 per cent are owned and 35 per cent are rented. The proportion of rented dwellings is higher among households with no disabled persons, i.e. 38 per cent.

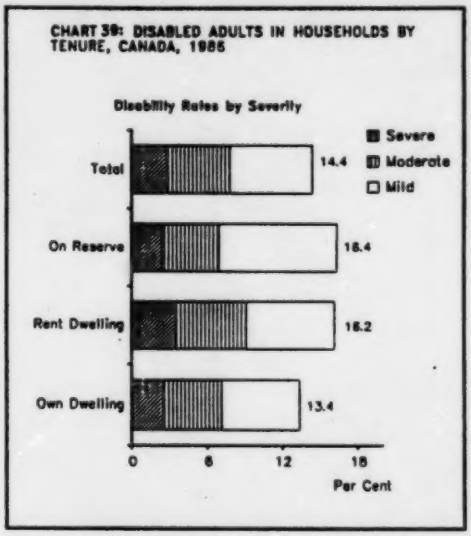
CHART 38: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE AND BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF DISABLED PERSONS, CANADA, 1986



SOURCE: Based on data from the Census of Canada, 1986 – special tabulations by Statistics Canada prepared for CMHC.

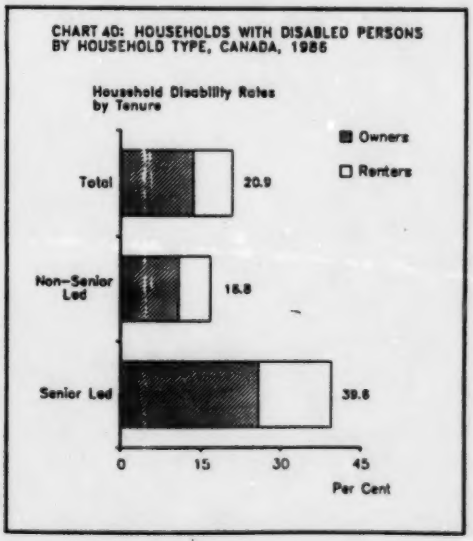
Proportionately there are slightly more households with disabled persons living in rented dwellings or on reserves (about 16 per cent) than in owned dwellings (13.4 per cent).

In rented dwellings there are relatively more households with persons who are severely or moderately disabled. About 3.5 per cent of renter households have severely disabled persons, and 5.6 per cent have persons moderately disabled.



6.2 Seniors and Non-Seniors

Chart 40 indicates that the proportion of households with disabled persons who are senior led account for 40 per cent of households who are senior led. A smaller proportion of non-senior led households (17 per cent) have disabled persons. In both these groups owners make up the larger share of the total.

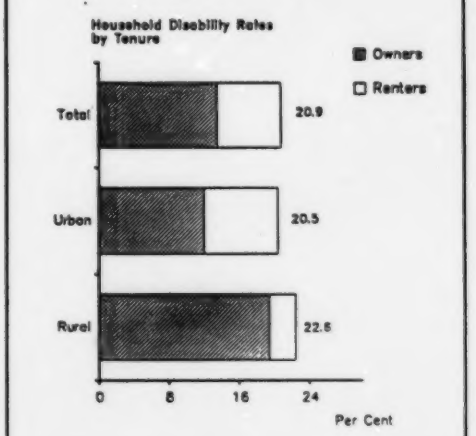


6.3 Urban-Rural Comparison

There is not much of a difference between the relative proportions of households with disabled persons who live in urban areas and households with disabled persons who live in rural areas. Private households with disabled persons make up about 21 per cent of all the households in urban areas. Similarly, 23 per cent of all households who live in rural areas are households with disabled persons.

In rural areas, a large proportion of the households with disabled persons own their dwellings. Nineteen per cent of all rural households have disabled persons and are owners.

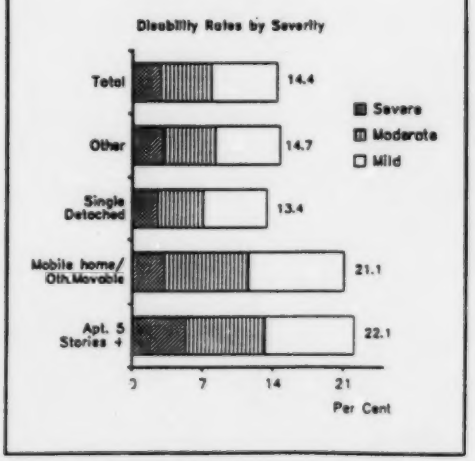
CHART 41: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSONS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, CANADA, 1986



6.4 Type of Dwellings

Chart 42 shows the distribution of disabled adults in households by dwelling type. Of all adults living in single-detached houses, 13 per cent are disabled. Of those living in apartment buildings of 5 stories or more, 22 per cent are disabled. This group also has a relatively larger proportion of severely disabled -- 5.3 per cent of all those living in apartment buildings of 5 stories or more are severely disabled.

CHART 42: DISABLED ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY DWELLING TYPE, CANADA, 1986

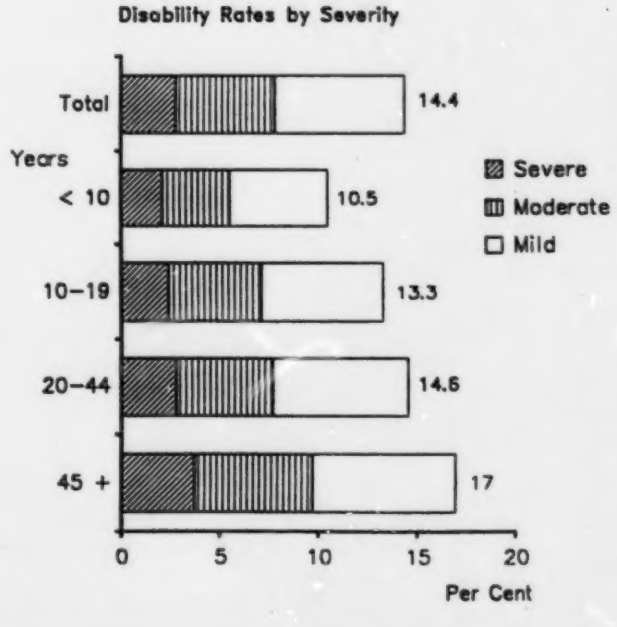


6.5 Age of Dwellings

Disability rates of adults, shown in Chart 43, are higher for older dwellings and decline progressively by dwelling age group. Seventeen per cent of all dwellings aged 45 or more have disabled persons living in them. In contrast, 10.5 per cent of dwellings aged less than 10 years have disabled persons. On the other hand, there is no particular pattern regarding the severity of disability in relation to age of dwelling.

Overall, however, these data suggest that there is some concentration of disabled persons in older dwellings. There is a slightly greater likelihood that a disabled person will live in an older housing unit, compared to non-disabled persons.

CHART 43: DISABLED ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF DWELLING, CANADA, 1986

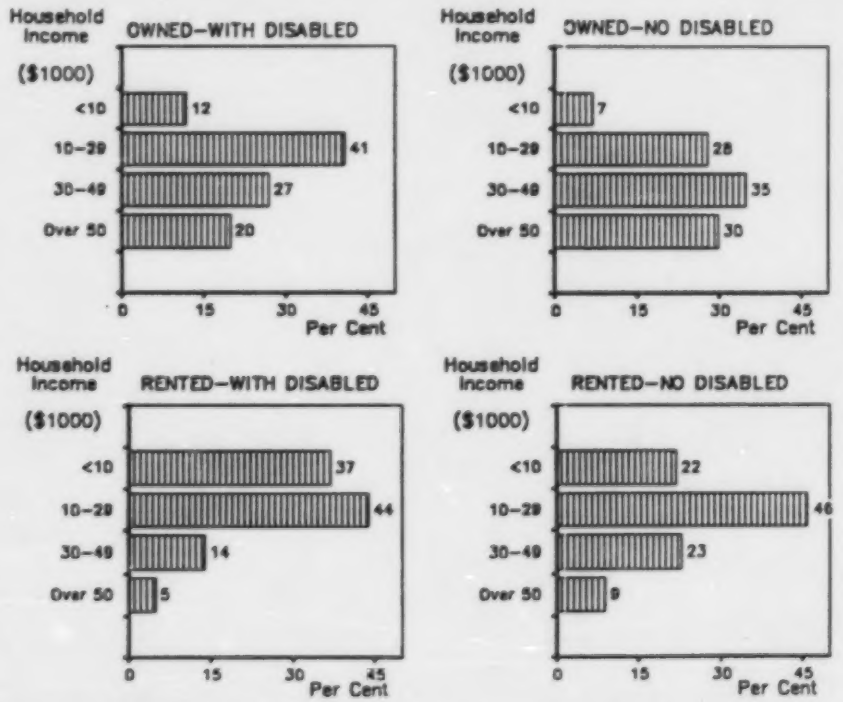


6.6 Income and Affordability

Incomes of households with disabled persons and those with no disabled persons, for owners and renters, are compared in the following chart. According to the 1986 Census, over half of owner households with disabled persons earned less than $30,000. This is compared to about a third of owner households with no disabled persons.

Over 80 per cent of renter households with disabled persons earned less than $30,000, compared to 68 per cent of renter households with no disabled persons.

CHART 44: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME, BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF DISABLED PERSONS, AND BY TENURE, CANADA, 1986



SOURCE: Based on data from the Census of Canada, 1986 – special tabulations by Statistics Canada prepared for CMHC.

One of the indicators which has traditionally been used by housing agencies to measure housing needs is affordability. The problem of affordability is not easily defined. It is primarily this problem which determines the position of consumers on the social housing needs scale. Affordability is usually measured as a proportion of payments made by a consumer on housing to total income of that consumer. As a rule of thumb, the consumer is considered to be in need of assistance if his (or her) payment-to-income ratio is above a certain threshold -- roughly 30 to 35 per cent of income.

Chart 45 shows households with disabled persons as a proportion of total households within different levels of payment-to-income. Clearly, households with disabled persons are over-represented in the 30 per cent or more payment-to-income-ratio groups. Over 23 per cent of households with payment-to-income ratios over 30 per cent have disabled persons. A large proportion of these households are renters. Renter households with disabled persons make up 18 per cent of all households paying 50 per cent or more of their income on housing.

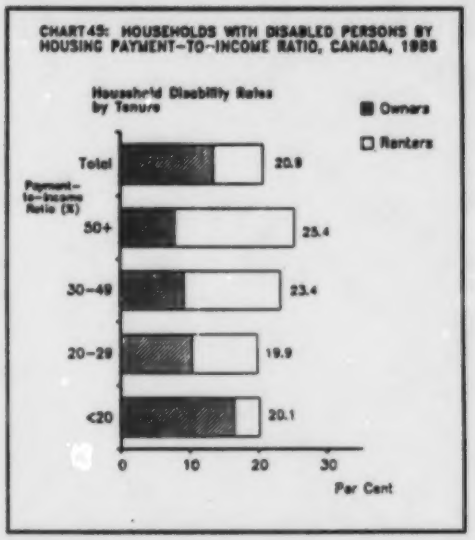
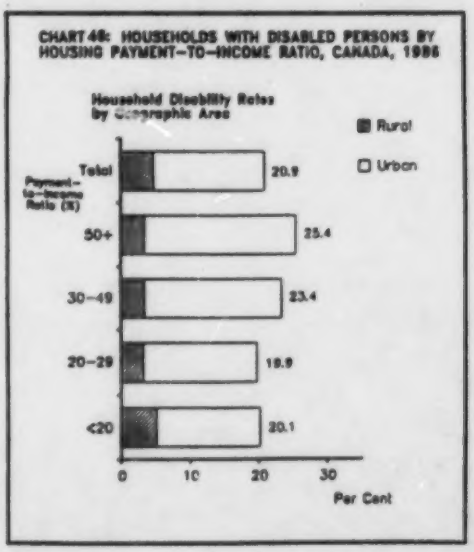
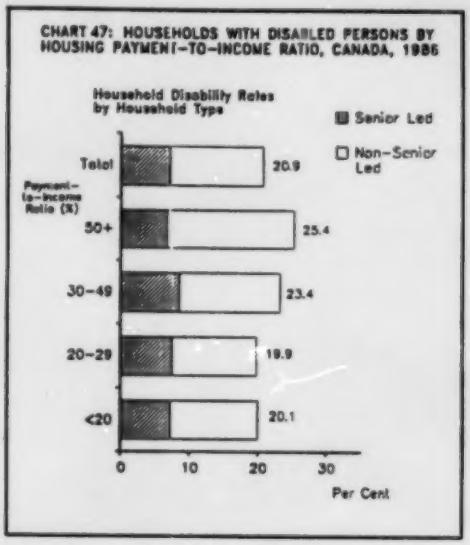


Chart 46 indicates that the relative shares of rural households with disabled persons are not significantly different at each level of payment-to-income ratio. The main exception to this is that in the group with payment-to-income of 20 per cent or less there are relatively more rural households with disabled members than in the other groups.



Similarly, Chart 47 shows that the relative shares of senior led households with disabled persons are not significantly different at each level of payment-to-income ratio. The main exception here is that in the group with payment-to-income of 50 per cent or more there are relatively fewer senior led households with disabled members than in the other groups.



6.7 Dwelling and Household Sizes

Another of the criteria for identifying housing needs in Canada has been the appropriateness of the size of a house with regard to the number of residents. Traditionally, a house with more than one person per room has been considered to be crowded. In general, crowding is no longer considered a major housing problem in Canada. Affordability of dwelling units and adequacy (or housing up-to standard in terms of health and physical condition) are the main measures used by housing agencies to determine needs for housing assistance. The following table compares the distribution of households with disabled persons to those without disabled persons, by household and dwelling sizes.

Table 6.1 on the next page clearly shows that for both non-disabled as well as disabled persons less than 0.5 per cent are living in dwellings where there are more than one person per room. This is indicated in the table cells shown below the diagonal (i.e., below the highlighted numbers).

TABLE 6.1: CROSS-TABULATION OF ADULTS, WITH AND WITHOUT DISABILITIES, COMPARING NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLING, CANADA, 1986

ROOMS PER DWELLING	ONE ROOM	TWO ROOMS	THREE ROOMS	FOUR ROOMS	FIVE ROOMS OR MORE	TOTAL*	
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO DISABLED PERSON	%	%	%	%	%	%	number of persons (1,000s)
(PERSONS/HOUSEHOLD)							
ONE	.4	.7	2.4	2.0	3.2	8.5	1,423
TWO	.0	.5	2.4	4.9	16.8	24.6	4,106
THREE	.0	.1	.5	2.5	17.7	20.8	3,467
FOUR	.0	.0	.3	1.2	24.3	25.8	4,306
FIVE OR MORE	.0	.0	.1	.5	19.5	20.3	3,388
TOTAL* %	.4	1.2	5.6	11.1	81.4	100.0	
# (1,000s)	69	206	931	1,848	13,592		16,689
HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED PERSON(S)	%	%	%	%	%	%	
(PERSONS/HOUSEHOLD)							
ONE	.7	2.3	4.7	4.0	7.0	18.7	522
TWO	.1	.7	2.7	8.1	26.1	37.7	1,053
THREE	.1	.0	.4	2.0	15.1	17.7	494
FOUR	.0	.0	.1	0.9	12.5	13.5	377
FIVE OR MORE	.0	.0	.1	.4	11.2	12.5	349
TOTAL* %	.9	3.1	7.9	15.4	71.9	100.0	
# (1,000s)	23	85	222	430	2,010		2,795

*Totals include persons who indicated "not applicable" on the HALS questionnaire. The figures in this table represent all single adults and adults who indicated they lived with one or more other persons in their household.

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

During the past decade or so, both in Canada and in the wider international arena, much concern has been expressed and activities initiated with the purpose of improving the social and economic living situation of persons experiencing health and activity limitations.

A chronology of special events relevant to Canadian and international activities for the disabled is provided in the following pages. This chronology helps situate the HALS survey and other recent, related activities within a broader context of initiatives aimed at assisting disabled persons.

A Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped in Canada was established in 1980. This Committee published its first report *Obstacles* in 1981, which was the International Year of Disabled Persons. In 1983, the United Nations Decade of the Disabled Persons began. In Canada, the Prime Minister announced in December 1985, on behalf of the federal government, the participation of this country in the Decade of Disabled Persons. The Canadian *Declaration on the Decade of Disabled Persons* (see Appendix D), signed by the Prime Minister, established the principles which direct and guide the Canadian government towards improving the living conditions of disabled Canadians.

CHRONOLOGY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EVENTS CONCERNING DISABLED PERSONS

1971 --	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Disabled Persons.
1973 --	United States ***Rehabilitation Act*** provided protection against discrimination based on physical or mental disability.
1975 --	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons.
1980 --	The House of Commons Special Committee on the Disabled and Handicapped was established.
June 1980 --	Ninth World Congress of Rehabilitation International (a non-governmental federation of organizations carrying out programs for disability prevention and rehabilitation) was hosted by Canada in Winnipeg.
1981 --	Declaration of the International Year of Disabled Persons.
1981 --	Disability was included as a prohibited reason for discrimination in the Canadian ***Charter of Rights*** and in the ***Canadian Human Rights Act.***
February 1981 --	The ***Obstacles*** Report of the Special Committee on the Disabled and Handicapped was tabled, containing 130 recommendations.
June 1982 --	***Obstacles*** Progress Report (2nd report of Special Committee).
1983 --	United Nations Declaration of the Decade of Disabled Persons.
June 1983 --	***Surmounting Obstacles*** (3rd report of Special Committee).
September 1983 --	Report of the Task Force on Employers and Disabled Persons, (***Linking for Employment***), Ontario Government.
1983 --	A National Policy on Transportation of the Disabled was adopted by Parliament.
1984 --	Report of Office des personnes handicapees du Quebec, ***On Equal Terms.***

CHRONOLOGY (CONTINUED)

1983-1984 --	Canadian Health and Disability Survey.
October 1984 --	Report of the Commission on Equality in Employment (Abella Report) dealt with employment opportunities for women, Native people, visible minorities and the disabled.
1985 --	Canadian Declaration on the Decade of Disabled Persons.
May 1985 --	The Parliamentary Sub-Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped was established.
October 1985 --	The Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Equality Rights (*Equality for All*) was released, containing two chapters and 13 recommendations on the disabled.
1986 --	The Government's response to the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Equality Rights was released.
June 1986 --	*Employment Equity Act.* This requires certain companies to record how many employees are disabled, Native, members of visible minorities or female, and to track their career progress.
July 1986 --	*Report of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey.*
July 1986 --	"Mobility in the Global Village," 4th International Conference on Mobility and Transportation for Elderly and Disabled Persons, was held in Vancouver, B.C.
July 1986 --	Statistics Canada began "The Health and Activity Limitation Survey."
January 1987 --	Disability benefits under the CPP were raised by $150 per month.
January 1987 --	The House of Commons Report of the Task Force on the Disabled and the Handicapped was presented to the Parliamentary Committee.
April 1987 --	The Initial Report of the House of Commons Sub-Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped (*Challenge: Putting Our House in Order*) was issued.

CHRONOLOGY (CONTINUED)

June 1987 --	The federal government responded to one of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee by establishing a permanent Standing Committee on the Status of Disabled Persons.
October 1987 --	Environics national survey of attitudes of Canadians towards persons with disabilities.
1987 --	*Obstacles 1987 Report Update.*
December 1987 --	The federal government set a goal to increase the number of disabled Canadians in the public service in response to the *Challenge* report.
January 1988 --	Report, Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat: *Attitudes of Canadians Towards Persons with Disabilities.*
May 1988 --	First release of statistics from "The Health and Activity Limitation Survey".
1988 --	Linkage of HALS data with 1986 Census data (households only).
1989 --	Release of HALS micro-data tapes: for adults residing in households (containing approximately 132,000 records for disabled and non-disabled persons aged 15 and over); and disabled adults aged 15 and over in health-related institutions (containing approximately 17,400 records).
1990 --	Release of HALS micro-data tape on children aged 14 and under (10,240 disabled and 24,920 non-disabled) residing in households.

Parts of this Chronology appear in the report *Disabled and the Handicapped*, Research Branch, Library of Parliament, Ottawa, March 1988. Additions, updates and revisions are by TEEGA Research Consultants Inc.

APPENDIX B

HALS SURVEY PARTICULARS

1. Questionnaires

HALS consisted of six questionnaires. There were four for the household survey and two for the institutions survey. The six questionnaires are designated as Form 02, Form 03, ..., Form 07. The content of Form 02 is the most complete representation of the data. This is the longest form with the greatest amount of detail. Form 04 is a reduced version of Form 02 and represents those data which were appropriate to the geographic location of the individuals. Where possible the questions are identical to those on Form 02. Generally, Form 04 was administered to northern areas of provinces, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, while Form 02 was administered to the rest of the country.

Both Forms 02 and 04 were targeted at adults of 15 years of age and over. On the other hand, Form 03 and Form 05 were targeted at children (less than 15 years of age). Form 05 was administered generally in the north while Form 03 was administered in the south.

Forms 02 to 05 make-up the household part of the survey, which was carried out in 1986 after the Census. The institutions part of the survey involved Forms 06 and 07. Form 06 concentrated on information gathered on adults of 15 years or over, while Form 07 involved children.

2. Microdata Files

The HALS computer database consists of three microdata files available from Statistics Canada. These three files are as follows :

- disabled adults living in households
- disabled adults in health-related institutions
- disabled children (aged 0 to 14 inclusive).

The analysis in this report is based mostly on the adults in households component of HALS. The adults in households microdata file contains 551 variables. Most of these variables represent the responses to the questions on the survey instrument. Some of the socio-demographic data, however, are from the 1986 Census. Since the HALS sample was drawn from the Census, the Census data were later linked to the HALS data to provide more comprehensive information for each selected person in the household survey. Available Census data include person-level variables as well as household and family variables for each person. Census person-level variables provide a wide range of information such as marital status, education, mother tongue, etc. Household variables include size and type of household, as well as data pertaining to the dwelling in which the household resides (e.g., tenure, type of dwelling, age of dwelling, etc.).

3. Weighting

The microdata file created for HALS contains a record for each individual who participated in the survey. Each record contains the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the individual. Instead of reproducing the records according to the number of individuals that each record represents in the population, a weight is attached to each record. This weight represents the number of times the records should be reproduced in order to establish population estimates. For example, if one wanted to estimate the number of disabled persons in Canada, one would sum the weights for those records on the file that represent disabled individuals. The sum of the weights equals the estimate of the number of disabled persons.

The HALS weight is comprised of two components -- the weight from the 1986 Census and an inflation factor from the HALS sample design and adjustments.

The weight variable provided in the microdata file was used in all the analysis in this study to provide a total population estimation rather than the simple sample statistics.

The purpose in weighting HALS is to insure that the totals based on the weighted records correspond to the totals provided in the Census.

4. Caveats, Sampling and Reliability

The overall response rate for the HALS survey is 90 per cent. This compares favourably with the rate generally observed for this type of survey. In addition, Statistics Canada used various methods to reduce the bias caused by any total non-responses, notably by adjusting the data to reflect the distribution of certain demographic characteristics obtained by the Census. As well, response rates were high for most specific questions. In the data, non-responses appear in the categories labeled "unknown" or "not stated".

In the course of the analysis of the data, slight variations in some of the sub-categories were noticed. The explanation for these anomalies are attributable to rounding .

In the background materials on HALS(1), Statistics Canada has provided documentation on response category distributions for selected variables, including coefficients of variation. These statistics were examined and compared with tabulations generated for this study from the microdata file. No significant discrepancies were discovered.

---

(1) See *The Health and Activity Limitation Survey -- User's Guide*, Statistics Canada, June 1988, and *The Health and Activity Limitation Survey -- Microdata User's Guide, Adults in Households*, Statistics Canada, May 1989.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF VARIABLES

The following is a list of the variables from the household adult microdata file which were examined as part of this study. Some of these variables are at the person level while others are at the household level. Frequency tabulations for all these variables are provided in the companion document *Documentation on the SPSS/PC+ Files for the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Adults in Households (With Crosstabulations of Variables)*, prepared by TEEGA Research Consultants Inc. for Research Division, CMHC, October 1989. Additional statistical tables are provided in Appendixes E - H.

DISABILITY RELATED INFORMATION

Type of disability
- hearing
- seeing
- mobility
- agility
- speaking
- learning/developmental

Technical aids required
Availability of aids
Severity of disability
Communications skills
Causes of disability

EMPLOYMENT

Employment status
Work limitations
Type of work
Employment conditions

EDUCATION

Training taken/needed
Education levels reached

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation needs
Public transportation usage and limitations

HOUSING/ACCOMMODATIONS

Facilities and fixtures
Features needed
Features used
Features needed but do not have
Period dwelling constructed
Type of dwelling
Tenure
Number of rooms
Number of persons per household
Household income
Number of children in household

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Sources of benefits and pensions received
Income (personal and household)

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Sex
Age
Employment equity classification
Ethnic origin
Economic family size
Number of disabled in household
Census Metropolitan Areas (eight only)
Urban or rural area
Province of residence

APPENDIX D

DECLARATION ON THE DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

DECLARATION ON THE DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

RECALLING *the resolutions of the United Nations' General Assembly 37/52 and 37/53 which adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and called upon Member States, all relevant non-governmental organizations and organizations of disabled persons to ensure early implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and mindful that Member States of the United Nations are requested to develop plans related to the World Programme of Action,*

RECALLING ALSO *the Declaration of the United Nations on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons and the Rights of Disabled Persons,*

RECALLING FURTHER *the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (section 15) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of any mental or physical disability,*

EMPHASIZING *the objectives of the World Programme of Action which are the promotion of effective measures for prevention of disability and impairment for the rehabilitation and for the realization of the goals of "full participation" of disabled persons in social life and development, and of "equality," meaning opportunities equal to those of the whole population and an equal share in the improvement in living conditions resulting from social and economic development,*

BEARING IN MIND *the distinction made between impairment (any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function), disability (any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being), and handicap (a disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or disability, that limits or prevents the fulfilment of a role that is considered as normal, depending on age, sex, social and cultural factors, for that individual) and the resulting conclusion that a handicap is a function of the relationship between disabled persons and their environment,*

BEARING IN MIND ALSO *the definitions of the terms of action proposed in the World Programme as prevention (the measures aimed at preventing the onset of mental, physical and sensory impairments or at preventing impairment, when it has occurred, from having negative physical, psychological and social consequences), rehabilitation (a goal-oriented and time-limited process aimed at enabling an impaired person to reach an optimum mental, physical and/or social functional level, thus providing the person with tools to change his or her own life), equalization of opportunities (the process through which the general systems of society are made accessible to all),*

NOTING *the success of organizations of disabled persons and others in developing innovative and effective alternative means of enhancing the participation and integration of persons with disabilities in society,*

RECOGNIZING *the significant loss to the Canadian economy when the full potential and abilities of persons with disabilities are not utilized, and the real cost upon the economy due to segregation,*

NOTING IN PARTICULAR *the emergence of organizations of disabled persons and the need for participation and integration of persons with disabilities in society,*

PROCLAIMS *1983–1992 the Decade of Disabled Persons during which the objectives of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons will be implemented in accordance with this Declaration of Principles which will direct and guide our governmental activities.*

PRINCIPLES

1. *The abilities, integrity, right of choice and dignity of individuals with disabilities shall be respected in all stages of their lives.*
2. *In the development and implementation of programmes and services every effort shall be made to avoid forcing individuals to leave their families and home communities with the goal of ensuring an early and lasting integration into society of individuals with disabilities.*
3. *Services and programmes shall be aimed at integrating disabled persons into existing social and economic structures rather than segregating such persons into parallel environments.*
4. *Persons with disabilities shall be ensured involvement in decision making which pertains to the design and organization of programmes and services considered necessary for the integration of disabled persons into all facets of society. In this respect there shall be a particular emphasis on rehabilitation.*
5. *Individuals with disabilities shall be ensured access to fundamental elements of daily life that are generally available in the community. Wherever possible the effects of an impairment or disability on an individual's life shall not be determined by environmental factors.*
6. *Persons with disabilities shall be encouraged to engage in all aspects of society and to participate in social change to fulfill themselves and to meet their obligations as citizens.*
7. *The development of self-help organizations of persons with disabilities shall be encouraged so as to provide these citizens with a means of self-development and a voice of their own to articulate their needs, views and priorities.*
8. *A minimum standard in the provision of programmes and services to disabled persons shall be met across Canada; disparities shall be minimized despite rural isolation, poverty, indigenous status and regional economic conditions.*
9. *In the development of programmes aimed at the total population, attention shall be given to measures which could prevent or reduce the incidence of disability and impairment.*
10. *There shall be consultation among governments and all sectors of society to ensure that a coordinated effort is undertaken to allocate resources to the prevention of disability and to facilitate the rehabilitation and integration of persons with disabilities into all aspects of society.*
11. *There shall be action and public education to maximize environmental barriers, to remove systemic barriers and remedy social attitudes evolving from ignorance, indifference and fear, which impede the full participation of individuals with disabilities.*

Prime Minister of Canada

APPENDIX E

ACTIVITIES, FACILITIES, AND TECHNICAL AIDS

The HALS questionnaire included a series of specific, technical questions regarding each of the five main categories of disability: i.e., mobility, agility, seeing, hearing and speaking. The responses to these specific questions were used to form composite assessments as to whether a person was disabled in a certain area or not, and to identify the degree of disability in that area. The following three tables provide some aggregate information on responses to these questions. These include data on activity limitations of seniors, disability aids used or needed, and accommodation features required.

The main out-of-home activities which seniors report they engage in, as indicated by HALS, are shopping and sometimes visiting friends or relatives. Seventy-eight per cent of disabled seniors engage "sometimes" in shopping activities, and 81 per cent engage "sometimes" in visiting friends or relatives.

About 7 per cent of disabled seniors never participate in activities outside their place of residence.

The main barrier to participation in leisure activities for disabled senior citizens is, as expected, that they are "physically unable to do more". 416,290 seniors provided responses to the HALS barriers-to-participation questions. Of these 41 per cent indicated that they are physically unable to do more. Another 12 per cent indicated that their main barrier to participation is that they "need someone's help".

The information in Table E.3 provides the results of HALS regarding questions on disability aids needed, services and special accommodation features for the disabled. About 5 per cent of the disabled report that they need hearing aids but do not have them, and 2 per cent need visual aids but do not have them. Similarly, 2 per cent need mobility or agility related aids and do not have them.

About 8 per cent of the disabled report that they are unable to leave their place of residence due to their condition.

Ten per cent of the disabled indicate they have trouble using public transportation services. About 23 per cent of the disabled use public transportation at least occasionally, and 34 per cent seldom or never use it.

Four per cent of the disabled indicate they use special features (such as ramps, widened doorways, elevators or lift devices, etc.) to leave or enter their place of residence, and another 2 per cent indicate that they need such features. Seven per cent use special features inside their residence, and another 3 per cent report that they need such features.

TABLE E.1: PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE HOME, DISABLED PERSONS 65 AND OLDER, CANADA, 1986

	Disabled Persons	Per Cent
TOTAL DISABLED, AGED 65 AND OLDER	1221995	
Never participates in activities outside the home	84375	6.9
PARTICIPATION BY ...		
Visiting friends or relatives		
Never	191670	18.7
Sometimes	831540	81.3
Total	1023210	100
Attending sporting events, concerts, plays or movies		
Never	822125	80.5
Sometimes	199180	19.5
Total	1021305	100
Going to museums, historic sites, libraries or art galleries		
Never	842645	82.9
Sometimes	173935	17.1
Total	1016580	100
Taking courses, attending seminars		
Never	984035	96.7
Sometimes	33660	3.3
Total	1017695	100
Shopping		
Never	227590	22.3
Sometimes	792070	77.7
Total	1019660	100
Attending religious activities or doing volunteer work		
Never	546335	53.6
Sometimes	472310	46.4
Total	1018645	100
Visiting national or provincial parks		
Never	869185	85.5
Sometimes	146885	14.5
Total	1016070	100
Other activities such as going to bingos or clubs, or playing cards		
Never	688960	67.7
Sometimes	328875	32.3
Total	1017835	100

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE E.2: BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES, DISABLED PERSONS 65 AND OLDER, CANADA, 1986

BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION	Disabled Persons-- Responses*	Per Cent
Need someone's help	49240	11.8
Need special aid, such as a brace or a wheelchair	13295	3.2
Inadequate transportation	33825	8.1
Location too far away	37925	9.1
Facilities not suitable to condition or health problem	20710	5.0
Physically unable to do more	172295	41.4
Cost too high	43875	10.5
Other	45125	10.8
Total Responses (65 +)	416,290	100

* Weighted. Blanks and no responses excluded.

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE E.3: RESPONSES TO SELECTED HALS QUESTIONS ON DISABILITY AIDS, SERVICES, AND ACCOMMODATION FEATURES, CANADA, 1986

		Disabled adults (1,000s)	Disabled adults (1,000s)	Per cent of total disabled adults %	Per cent of total disabled adults %
AIDS		YES	NO	YES	NO
A3C	Hearing: Are there any aids you need but don't have?	149.7	674.3	5.4	24.1
A6D	Visual: Are there any aids you need but don't have?	49.0	366.7	1.8	13.1
B2F	Mob/Agil: Use wheelchair?	92.0	4.1	3.3	.1
B3	Mob/Agil: Are there any aids you need but don't have?	51.3	411.2	1.8	14.7
SERVICES		Disabled adults (1,000s) YES	Disabled adults (1,000s) NO	Per cent of total disabled adults % YES	Per cent of total disabled adults % NO
F1	Prevented from leaving residence due to condition?	218.1	2574.4	7.8	92.1
F5	Do you need special transportation service?	163.4	2338.9	5.8	83.7
F11	Any trouble using public service?	282.9	1311.4	10.1	46.9
F22A	Trouble traveling -- by airplane?	128.7	35.9	4.6	1.3
F22B	Trouble traveling -- by bus?	143.9	34.2	5.1	1.2
F22C	Trouble traveling -- by train?	111.7	46.1	4.0	1.6

F10 How often do you use public service?

	Disabled adults (1,000s)	%
Blank	1145.3	41.0
Almost everyday	109.3	3.9
Part of year	35.0	1.3
Frequently	174.2	6.2
Occasionally	328.7	11.8
Seldom/never	950.0	34.0
Not asked	11.9	.4
Not stated	40.4	1.4
	2794.8	100

		Disabled adults (1,000s)	Disabled adults (1,000s)	Per cent of total disabled adults %	Per cent of total disabled adults %
ACCOMMODATION FEATURES		YES	NO	YES	NO
G1	Use special feature to leave/enter residence?	102.4	2675.9	3.7	95.7
G2A	Use access ramps?	50.8		1.8	
G2B	Use widened doorways?	15.1		.5	
G2C	Use a street level entrance?	40.2		1.4	
G2D	Use entrance open auto/other architectural feature?	21.5		.8	
G2E	Use an elevator or lift device?	31.4		1.1	
G2F	Use accessible parking?	12.7		.5	
G3	Need special feature to leave/enter residence?	62.3	2713.5	2.2	97.1
G4A	Need access ramps?	30.4		1.1	
G4B	Need widened doorways?	4.7		.2	
G4C	Need street level entrance?	17.2		.6	
G4D	Need an entrance that opens automatically?	8.3		.3	
G4E	Need elevator or lift device?	9.9		.4	
G4F	Need accessible parking?	3.3		.1	
G4G	Need other architectural features?	19.1		.7	
G5	Use special feature to move inside residence?	185.7	2591.0	6.6	92.7
G6A	Use hand rails?	162.1		5.8	
G6B	Use elevator or lift device?	13.5		.5	
G6C	Use widened doorways or hallways?	8.9		.3	
G6D	Use doors which open automatically?	1.2		.0	
G6E	Use other features?	15.8		.6	
G7	Need special features to move inside residence?	88.6	2686.2	3.2	96.1
G8A	Need hand rails?	73.1		2.6	
G8B	Need elevator or lift device?	7.5		.3	
G8C	Need widened doorways?	4.5		.2	
G8D	Need doors which open automatically?	3.8		.1	
G8E	Need some other feature?	11.2		.4	

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.
Note: The alphanumeric codes indicated on the table are references to the questions on the survey questionnaire.

APPENDIX F

DISABLED PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS

Five types of institutions were chosen for inclusion in HALS. These were orphanages and children's homes, special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill, general hospitals, psychiatric institutions, and treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped.

The HALS sample of institutions was chosen on the basis of type and size (i.e., number of permanent residents at the time of the Census). A sample of residents was selected from within each institution, based on a listing provided by the institution.

Table F.1 shows that the population of disabled persons in institutions accounts for a small proportion of the total disabled in Canada. There are 247 thousand disabled persons living in institutions. This figure represents almost 8 per cent of the total.

The majority (79 per cent) of disabled persons in institutions are 65 years of age or older. Females make up 65 per cent of disabled persons residing in institutions. Eighty-seven per cent of disabled females in institutions are 65 years or older. In comparison, 65 per cent of disabled males in institutions are 65 years or older.

Twelve per cent of males aged 65 and older reside in institutions, compared to 19 per cent of females in the same age group.

Table F.2 provides a further age division of senior disabled persons in institutions. Those aged 80 or more account for 63 per cent of disabled senior citizens living in institutions. In addition, relatively fewer of the "young" disabled seniors (65-69 years) live in institutions (only 5 per cent); whereas relatively more of the "older" disabled seniors (85 years or older) live in institutions (43 per cent).

The provincial shares of disabled persons living in institutions and in households are shown in Table F.3. Ontario and Quebec account for most of the disabled living in institutions or in households. Thirty-nine per cent of all disabled persons live in Ontario and 26 per cent in Quebec. British Columbia and Alberta have the next highest proportions of the disabled, 12 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

The province with the largest relative proportion of the disabled living in institutions is Quebec. Nine per cent of the disabled in Quebec live in institutions, compared to the lowest relative proportion of 4 per cent in Nova Scotia.

TABLE F.1: DISTRIBUTIONS OF DISABLED PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS AND HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1986 AND 1987

TOTAL NUMBER OF DISABLED PERSONS

Age and Sex	Total Disabled	Disabled in Households	Disabled in Institutions	Total Population
Both sexes				
0-14	277440	275045	2395	5325190
15-34	486935	470025	16910	8570150
35-64	1330500	1297610	32890	8481270
65 +	1221995	1026915	195080	2684660
Total	3316870	3069595	247275	25061270
Females				
0-14	121250	120220	1030	2594605
15-34	233925	227410	6515	4294310
35-64	665615	651535	14080	4271695
65 +	727660	589300	138360	1554220
Total	1748450	1588465	159985	12714830
Males				
0-14	156190	154825	1365	2730585
15-34	253010	242615	10395	4275840
35-64	664885	646075	18810	4209575
65 +	494335	437615	56720	1130440
Total	1568420	1481130	87290	12346440

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED

Age and Sex	Total Disabled	Disabled in Households	Disabled in Institutions	Total Population
Both sexes				
0-14	8.4	9.0	1.0	21.2
15-34	14.7	15.3	6.8	34.2
35-64	40.1	42.3	13.3	33.8
65 +	36.8	33.5	78.9	10.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Females				
0-14	6.9	7.6	.6	20.4
15-34	13.4	14.3	4.1	33.8
35-64	38.1	41.0	8.8	33.6
65 +	41.6	37.1	86.5	12.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Males				
0-14	10.0	10.5	1.6	22.1
15-34	16.1	16.4	11.9	34.6
35-64	42.4	43.6	21.5	34.1
65 +	31.5	29.5	65.0	9.2
Total	100	100	100	100

DISABILITY RATES (%)

Age and Sex	Total Disabled	Disabled in Households	Disabled in Institutions
Both sexes			
0-14	5.2	5.2	.0
15-34	5.7	5.5	.2
35-64	15.7	15.3	.4
65 +	45.5	38.3	7.3
Total	13.2	12.2	1.0
Females			
0-14	4.7	4.6	.0
15-34	5.4	5.3	.2
35-64	15.6	15.3	.3
65 +	46.8	37.9	8.9
Total	13.8	12.5	1.3
Males			
0-14	5.7	5.7	.0
15-34	5.9	5.7	.2
35-64	15.8	15.3	.4
65 +	43.7	38.7	5.0
Total	12.7	12.0	.7

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE F.2 : DISTRIBUTIONS OF DISABLED PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1986

DISABLED POPULATION, AGED 65 AND OLDER

Age Group	In Households (number)	In Institutions (number)	TOTAL (number)
65-69	291705	13605	305310
70-74	276880	21905	298785
75-79	214335	36045	250380
80-84	142540	47910	190450
85 +	101455	75620	177075
TOTAL	1026915	195085	1222000
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
65-69	28.4	7.0	25.0
70-74	27.0	11.2	24.5
75-79	20.9	18.5	20.5
80-84	13.9	24.6	15.6
85 +	9.9	38.8	14.5
TOTAL	100	100	100
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
65-69	95.5	4.5	100
70-74	92.7	7.3	100
75-79	85.6	14.4	100
80-84	74.8	25.2	100
85 +	57.3	42.7	100
TOTAL	84.0	16.0	100

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE F.3 : DISTRIBUTIONS OF DISABLED PERSONS BY PROVINCE, CANADA, 1986

TOTAL DISABLED POPULATION

Province	In Households (number)	In Institutions (number)	TOTAL (number)
Nfld.	69615	3495	73110
P.E.I.	17490	960	18450
N.S.	139675	6050	145725
N.B.	103270	5835	109105
Que.	663245	64495	727740
Ont.	1167390	95820	1263210
Man.	150855	10010	160865
Sask.	127020	10505	137525
Alta.	258780	20650	279430
B.C.	365790	29320	395110
CANADA *	3069610	247290	3316900
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Nfld.	2.3	1.4	2.2
P.E.I.	.6	.4	.6
N.S.	4.6	2.4	4.4
N.B.	3.4	2.4	3.3
Que.	21.6	26.1	21.9
Ont.	38.0	38.7	38.1
Man.	4.9	4.0	4.8
Sask.	4.1	4.2	4.1
Alta.	8.4	8.4	8.4
B.C.	11.9	11.9	11.9
CANADA	100	100	100
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Nfld.	95.2	4.8	100
P.E.I.	94.8	5.2	100
N.S.	95.8	4.2	100
N.B.	94.7	5.3	100
Que.	91.1	8.9	100
Ont.	92.4	7.6	100
Man.	93.8	6.2	100
Sask.	92.4	7.6	100
Alta.	92.6	7.4	100
B.C.	92.6	7.4	100
CANADA	92.5	7.5	100

* Total includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

APPENDIX G

DISABLED CHILDREN

The sample design of the household survey was a stratified sample using the information on geography and disabled persons from the 1986 Census of Population questionnaire. Respondents were selected based on their age (three age groupings -- under 15, 15 to 64, and 65 and over) and their response to the Census question on disability. The parent or guardian was interviewed for the sample of children under the age of 15. Data for the children's survey was released in spring of 1990.

Disabled children account for about 8 per cent of the total disabled population in Canada. Nine per cent of the disabled in households are children, and 1 per cent of the disabled in institutions are children.

In Canada, there are somewhat more disabled males who are children than females. Male disabled children account for 56 per cent (156,190 boys) of all disabled children, whereas female disabled children represent 44 per cent (121,250 girls) of the total.

The disability rate for male children is also higher than that of female children: 5.7 per cent of all male children are disabled, while 4.7 per of all female children are disabled.

Table G.1 shows that the largest proportions of male and female disabled children are in the age groups of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14. The 10 to 14 age group accounts for 41 per cent of the total, while the 5 to 9 group represents 37 per cent.

The large majority of disabled children (99 per cent) live in households.

Most disabled children go to regular schools and attend regular classes. Table G.2 shows that 51 per cent of all disabled children 5 to 14 years old go to regular schools, and another 30 per cent attend regular schools with special classes. Sixty-eight per cent of disabled children who go to regular schools also attend regular classes only.

Only 6 per cent of disabled children 5 to 14 years old go to special schools, and 8 per cent of those who go to regular schools attend special classes.

Eight per cent of disabled children do not attend any type of schools.

TABLE G.1: DISTRIBUTIONS OF DISABLED CHILDREN BY AGE AND SEX CANADA, 1986

TOTAL NUMBER OF DISABLED CHILDREN

Age and Sex	Total Disabled (Children)	Disabled in Households (Children)	Disabled in Institutions (Children)	Total Population (Children)
Both sexes				
0-4	61165	61020	*	1786490
5-9	103045	102365	680	1773650
10-14	113235	111665	1570	1765045
Total	277445	275050	2395	5325185
Females				
0-4	32010	31945	*	860975
5-9	38080	37730	350	885640
10-14	51160	50545	615	847990
Total	121250	120220	1030	2594605
Males				
0-4	29160	29075	*	925515
5-9	64960	64630	*	888010
10-14	62075	61120	955	917060
Total	156190	154825	1365	2730585

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED CHILDREN

Age and Sex	Total Disabled (Children)	Disabled in Households (Children)	Disabled in Institutions (Children)	Total Population (Children)
Both sexes				
0-4	22.0	22.2	*	33.5
5-9	37.1	37.2	28.4	33.3
10-14	40.8	40.6	65.6	33.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Females				
0-4	26.4	26.6	*	33.2
5-9	31.4	31.4	34.0	34.1
10-14	42.2	42.0	59.7	32.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Males				
0-4	18.7	18.8	*	33.9
5-9	41.6	41.7	*	32.5
10-14	39.7	39.5	70.0	33.6
Total	100	100	100	100

DISABILITY RATES FOR CHILDREN

Age and Sex	Total Disabled (Children)	Disabled in Households (Children)	Disabled in Institutions (Children)
Both sexes			
0-4	3.4	3.4	*
5-9	5.8	5.8	.0
10-14	6.4	6.3	.1
Total	5.2	5.2	.0
Females			
0-4	3.7	3.7	*
5-9	4.3	4.3	.0
10-14	6.0	6.0	.1
Total	4.7	4.6	.0
Males			
0-4	3.2	3.1	*
5-9	7.3	7.3	*
10-14	6.8	6.7	.1
Total	5.7	5.7	.0

* Too few cases in these cells to be reported.

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE G.2: DISTRIBUTIONS OF DISABLED CHILDREN BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND BY TYPE OF CLASS ATTENDED, CANADA, 1986

TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED	Disabled Children (aged 5-14)	Per Cent
Regular	108260	51
Regular with special classes	65185	30
Special school	12195	6
Not stated	10935	5
Not attending school	17450	8
TOTAL	214035	100

TYPE OF CLASS ATTENDED *	Disabled Children	Per Cent
Regular classes only	118770	68
Regular and special classes	41635	24
Special classes only	13010	8
TOTAL	173415	100

* Includes only children 5 to 14 years old attending regular schools and regular schools with special classes.

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

APPENDIX H

SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE H.1 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF DISABLED AND NON-DISABLED ADULT CANADIANS, BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

	DISABLED ADULTS	NON-DISABLED ADULTS
TOTAL ADULTS (1,000s)	2,795	16,689
SEX	%	%
Male	47.5	49.1
Female	52.5	50.9
Total	100.0	100.0
PERSONAL INCOME ($1,000S)	%	%
<7	37.2	35.6
7-19	42.8	31.5
20-34	13.7	21.4
35+	6.4	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0
INCOME STATUS	%	%
Above low inc.line	72.4	84.8
At/below line	25.4	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0
AGE GROUP	%	%
15-24	6.5	23.5
25-64	56.8	67.8
65-74	20.3	6.2
75+	16.4	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0
LABOUR FORCE STATUS	%	%
Seniors	36.7	8.7
Employed	25.5	63.8
Unemployed	4.6	7.4
Not in L. Force	32.1	20.2
Total	100.0	100.0
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	%	%
Professional/Semi-P.	8.6	20.8
Sales/Serv./Clerical	14.6	28.4
Skilled/Semi-Skilled	7.4	12.0
Non-Skilled	7.4	11.3
"Not Applicable"	62.0	27.4
Total	100.0	100.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	%	%
Urban	77.1	78.7
Rural	22.9	21.3
Total	100.0	100.0
AGE OF DWELLING (years)	%	%
45+	24.0	19.7
20-44	41.0	40.3
10-19	26.6	29.0
<10	7.5	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE H.1 : (CONTINUED)

	DISABLED ADULTS	NON-DISABLED ADULTS
TYPE OF DWELLING	%	%
Apartment 5 stories +	9.1	5.3
Mobile home/oth.movable	1.6	1.0
Other	28.3	27.7
Single-Detached	61.1	66.0
Total	100.0	100.0
EDUCATION	%	%
Grade 8 or less	37.4	14.0
Grds. 9-13	25.6	26.7
Hi-schl.+ Other Non-Univ.	27.3	39.7
Hi-schl.+ Some Univ.	9.7	19.6
Total	100.0	100.0
MARITAL STATUS	%	%
Divorced	4.9	3.1
Married	58.5	61.5
Separated	3.1	2.5
Single	16.1	28.8
Widowed	17.4	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0
SIZE OF DWELLING	%	%
4 rooms or less	28.1	18.6
5 rooms or more	71.9	81.4
Total	100.0	100.0
TENURE	%	%
Own	65.1	70.4
Rent	33.0	28.5
On Reserve	.9	.8
Total	100.0	100.0
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	%	%
1 person	18.7	8.5
2 persons	37.7	24.6
3 persons	17.7	20.8
4 persons	13.5	25.8
5 persons or more	12.5	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.2 : DISTRIBUTIONS OF DISABLED ADULT CANADIANS BY INCOME STATUS,* BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

	PERCENTAGES				NUMBERS
	Above Line*	At or Below Line*	Not App. or no Response	TOTAL	Total Disabled Adults
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	(1000s)
SEX					
Female	69	30	2	100	1468
Male	77	21	2	100	1326
AGE GROUP					
15-24	63	35	3	100	181
25-64	71	27	2	100	1586
65-74	79	19	2	100	569
75+	73	25	2	100	458
LABOUR FORCE STATUS					
Seniors	77	21	2	100	1027
Employed	83	15	1	100	712
Unemployed	55	43	2	100	129
Not in L. Force	62	35	3	100	896
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP					
Professional/Semi-P.	86	13	1	100	239
Sales/Serv./Clerical	73	26	1	100	409
Skilled/Semi-Skilled	75	24	1	100	207
Non-Skilled	74	25	2	100	208
"Not Applicable"	70	27	3	100	1732
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Urban	71	27	2	100	2156
Rural	78	19	4	100	639
DWELLING TYPE					
Apartment 5 stories +	60	40	0	100	254
Mobile home/oth.movable	61	24	15	100	44
Other	61	35	4	100	790
Single-Detached	80	19	1	100	1707
EDUCATION					
Grade 8 or less	67	31	2	100	1046
Grds. 9-13	71	26	2	100	716
Hi-schl.+ Other Non-Univ.	78	21	2	100	763
Hi-schl.+ Some Univ.	84	14	2	100	270

* Refers to Statistics Canada low income status cut-off lines.

TABLE N.2 : (CONTINUED)

	PERCENTAGES				NUMBERS
	Above Line*	At or Below Line*	Not App. or no Response	TOTAL	Total Disabled Adults
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	(1000s)
MARITAL STATUS					
Divorced	48	50	2	100	137
Married	83	16	1	100	1634
Separated	47	48	5	100	88
Single	60	35	5	100	450
Widowed	60	39	1	100	486
SIZE OF DWELLING					
1 room	22	77	1	100	23
2 rooms	30	69	1	100	85
3 rooms	57	42	1	100	222
4 rooms	66	32	2	100	430
5 rooms or more	79	20	1	100	2010
TENURE					
Owned	82	18	0	100	1820
Rented	57	42	0	100	921
On Reserve	0	0	100	100	26
NUMBER OF DISABLED					
1 person	49	50	1	100	522
2 persons	80	19	1	100	1053
3 persons	80	20	1	100	494
4 persons	79	20	1	100	377
5 persons	69	22	9	100	349
SEVERITY OF DISABILITY					
Mild	74	23	3	100	1286
Moderate	71	27	2	100	965
Severe	70	28	2	100	544
PROVINCE					
Nfld.	70	30	0	100	62
P.E.I.	82	17	1	100	16
N.S.	76	23	1	100	128
N.B.	73	26	2	100	93
Que.	66	32	2	100	600
Ont.	76	23	1	100	1069
Man.	76	22	2	100	136
Sask.	74	24	2	100	117
Alta.	74	24	1	100	229
B.C.	69	26	5	100	339
Ykn.	0	0	100	100	2
NWT.	0	0	100	100	4

* Refers to Statistics Canada low income status cut-off lines.

SOURCE: Health and Activity Limitations Survey, 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED PERSONS, BY SENIOR AND NON-SENIOR LED STATUS, AND BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, CANADA, 1986

NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	SENIOR LED MAINTAINER			NON-SENIOR LED MAINTAINER			TOTAL		
	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
RURAL	143735	204085	347820	281610	1255630	1537240	425345	1459715	1885060
URBAN	497690	774590	1272280	957810	4876520	5834330	1455500	5651110	7106610
TOTAL	641425	978675	1620100	1239420	6132150	7371570	1880845	7110825	8991670
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**									
ABOVE	488350	749675	1238025	887410	5087595	5975005	1375760	5837270	7213030
AT/BELOW	149595	224555	374150	342140	998550	1340690	491735	1223105	1714840
TOTAL	637945	974230	1612175	1229550	6086145	7315695	1867495	7060375	8927870
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)									
payments not app.	11225	19795	31020	34745	172510	207255	45970	192305	238275
0 or neg. hh.inc.	1560	3345	4905	15670	44920	60590	17230	48265	65495
0 or neg. ratio	2290	3625	5915	4995	26800	31795	7285	30425	37710
<20	365165	549920	915085	651125	3478325	4129450	1016290	4028245	5044535
20-29	131270	190755	322025	216850	1213435	1430285	348120	1404190	1752310
30-49	87485	139200	226685	154060	651395	805455	241545	790595	1032140
50-100	33270	57140	90410	92675	313085	405760	125945	370225	496170
>100	9165	14895	24060	69295	231665	300960	78460	246560	325020
TOTAL	641430	978675	1620105	1239415	6132135	7371550	1880845	7110810	8991655
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
NO INCOME	1300	2875	4175	13435	36395	49830	14735	39270	54005
WAGES	67940	132745	200685	792685	5031565	5824250	860625	5164310	6024935
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	7300	17785	25085	54945	355345	410290	62245	373130	435375
GOV'T TRANSFER	411925	546560	958485	282685	466195	748880	694610	1012755	1707365
OTHER	152965	278705	431670	95655	242650	338305	248620	521355	769975
TOTAL	641430	978670	1620100	1239405	6132150	7371555	1880835	7110820	8991655
TOTAL	641425	978675	1620100	1239415	6132150	7371565	1880840	7110825	8991665

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.4 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED PERSONS, BY SENIOR AND NON-SENIOR LED STATUS, AND BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, CANADA, 1986

PER CENT OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	SENIOR LED MAINTAINER			NON-SENIOR LED MAINTAINER			TOTAL		
	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
RURAL	41.3	58.7	100	18.3	81.7	100	22.6	77.4	100
URBAN	39.1	60.9	100	16.4	83.6	100	20.5	79.5	100
TOTAL	39.6	60.4	100	16.8	83.2	100	20.9	79.1	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**									
ABOVE	39.4	60.6	100	14.9	85.1	100	19.1	80.9	100
AT/BELOW	40.0	60.0	100	25.5	74.5	100	28.7	71.3	100
TOTAL	39.6	60.4	100	16.8	83.2	100	20.9	79.1	100
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)									
payments not app.	36.2	63.8	100	16.8	83.2	100	19.3	80.7	100
0 or neg. hh.inc.	31.8	68.2	100	25.9	74.1	100	26.3	73.7	100
0 or neg. ratio	38.7	61.3	100	15.7	84.3	100	19.3	80.7	100
<20	39.9	60.1	100	15.8	84.2	100	20.1	79.9	100
20-29	40.8	59.2	100	15.2	84.8	100	19.9	80.1	100
30-49	38.6	61.4	100	19.1	80.9	100	23.4	76.6	100
50-100	36.8	63.2	100	22.8	77.2	100	25.4	74.6	100
>100	38.1	61.9	100	23.0	77.0	100	24.1	75.9	100
TOTAL	39.6	60.4	100	16.8	83.2	100	20.9	79.1	100
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
NO INCOME	31.1	68.9	100	27.0	73.0	100	27.3	72.7	100
WAGES	33.9	66.1	100	13.6	86.4	100	14.3	85.7	100
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	29.1	70.9	100	13.4	86.6	100	14.3	85.7	100
GOV'T TRANSFER	43.0	57.0	100	37.7	62.3	100	40.7	59.3	100
OTHER	35.4	64.6	100	28.3	71.7	100	32.3	67.7	100
TOTAL	39.6	60.4	100	16.8	83.2	100	20.9	79.1	100
TOTAL	39.6	60.4	100	16.8	83.2	100	20.9	79.1	100

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.4 : (CONTINUED)

PER CENT OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	SENIOR LED MAINTAINER			NON-SENIOR LED MAINTAINER			TOTAL		
	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
RURAL	22.4	20.9	21.5	22.7	20.5	20.9	22.6	20.5	21.0
URBAN	77.6	79.1	78.5	77.3	79.5	79.1	77.4	79.5	79.0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**									
ABOVE	76.6	77.0	76.8	72.2	83.6	81.7	73.7	82.7	80.8
AT/BELOW	23.4	23.0	23.2	27.8	16.4	18.3	26.3	17.3	19.2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)									
payments not app.	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.6
0 or neg. hh.inc.	.2	.3	.3	1.3	.7	.8	.9	.7	.7
0 or neg. ratio	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
<20	56.9	56.2	56.5	52.5	56.7	56.0	54.0	56.6	56.1
20-29	20.5	19.5	19.9	17.5	19.8	19.4	18.5	19.7	19.5
30-49	13.6	14.2	14.0	12.4	10.6	10.9	12.8	11.1	11.5
50-100	5.2	5.8	5.6	7.5	5.1	5.5	6.7	5.2	5.5
>100	1.4	1.5	1.5	5.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
NO INCOME	.2	.3	.3	1.1	.6	.7	.8	.6	.6
WAGES	10.6	13.6	12.4	64.0	82.1	79.0	45.8	72.6	67.0
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.1	1.8	1.5	4.4	5.8	5.6	3.3	5.2	4.8
GOV'T TRANSFER	64.2	55.8	59.2	22.8	7.6	10.2	36.9	14.2	19.0
OTHER	23.8	28.5	26.6	7.7	4.0	4.6	13.2	7.3	8.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL									

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.5 : HOUSEHOLD DISABILITY RATES* BY SENIOR AND NON-SENIOR LED STATUS, AND BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, CANADA, 1986

HOUSEHOLD DISABILITY RATES

	SENIORS	NON-SEN.	TOTAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	%	%	%
RURAL	7.6	14.9	22.6
URBAN	7.0	13.5	20.5
TOTAL	7.1	13.8	20.9
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**			
ABOVE	6.8	12.3	19.1
AT/BELOW	8.7	20.0	28.7
TOTAL	7.1	13.8	20.9
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)			
payments not app.	4.7	14.6	19.3
0 or neg. hh.inc.	2.4	23.9	26.3
0 or neg. ratio	6.1	13.2	19.3
<20	7.2	12.9	20.1
20-29	7.5	12.4	19.9
30-49	8.5	14.9	23.4
50-100	6.7	18.7	25.4
>100	2.8	21.3	24.1
TOTAL	7.1	13.8	20.9
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
NO INCOME	2.4	24.9	27.3
WAGES	1.1	13.2	14.3
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.7	12.6	14.3
GOV'T TRANSFER	24.1	16.6	40.7
OTHER	19.9	12.4	32.3
TOTAL	7.1	13.8	20.9
TOTAL	7.1	13.8	20.9

* The household disability rate is the number of households with disabled persons expressed as a proportion of the total number of households within each group.

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.6 : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED PERSONS, BY RURAL OR URBAN LOCATION, AND BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, CANADA, 1986

NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	RURAL AREAS			URBAN AREAS			TOTAL		
	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER									
SENIOR	143735	204085	347820	497690	774590	1272280	641425	978675	1620100
NON-SENIOR	281610	1255630	1537240	957810	4876520	5834330	1239420	6132150	7371570
TOTAL	425345	1459715	1885060	1455500	5651110	7106610	1880845	7110825	8991670
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**									
ABOVE	332565	1221555	1554120	1043210	4615715	5658925	1375775	5837270	7213045
AT/BELOW	82045	202075	284120	409680	1021025	1430705	491725	1223100	1714825
TOTAL	414610	1423630	1838240	1452890	5636740	7089630	1867500	7060370	8927870
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)									
payments not app.	44175	186185	230360	1790	6125	7915	45965	192310	238275
0 or neg. hh.inc.	3320	8450	11770	13910	39825	53735	17230	48275	65505
0 or neg. ratio	2260	10900	13160	5025	19535	24560	7285	30435	37720
<20	255600	863995	1119595	760685	3164250	3924935	1016285	4028245	5044530
20-29	56615	205860	262475	291495	1198325	1489820	348110	1404185	1752295
30-49	34930	105875	140805	206615	684730	891345	241545	790605	1032150
50-100	16685	45425	62110	109255	324800	434055	125940	370225	496165
>100	11750	33025	44775	66710	213530	280240	78460	246555	325015
TOTAL	425335	1459715	1885050	1455485	5651120	7106605	1880820	7110835	8991655
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
NO INCOME	2460	5485	7945	12275	33800	46075	14735	39285	54020
WAGES	171720	949495	1121215	688915	4214820	4903735	860635	5164315	6024950
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	29725	164940	194665	32530	208195	240725	62255	373135	435390
GOV'T TRANSFER	174790	245505	420295	519830	767260	1287090	694620	1012765	1707385
OTHER	46655	94310	140965	201960	427045	629005	248615	521355	769970
TOTAL	425350	1459735	1885085	1455510	5651120	7106630	1880860	7110855	8991715
TOTAL	425340	1459720	1885060	1455505	5651115	7106620	1880845	7110835	8991680

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.7 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED PERSONS, BY RURAL OR URBAN LOCATION, AND BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, CANADA, 1986

PER CENT OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	RURAL AREAS			URBAN AREAS			TOTAL		
	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SENIOR	41.3	58.7	100	39.1	60.9	100	39.6	60.4	100
NON-SENIOR	18.3	81.7	100	16.4	83.6	100	16.8	83.2	100
TOTAL	22.6	77.4	100	20.5	79.5	100	20.9	79.1	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**									
ABOVE	21.4	78.6	100	18.4	81.6	100	19.1	80.9	100
AT/BELOW	28.9	71.1	100	28.6	71.4	100	28.7	71.3	100
TOTAL	22.6	77.4	100	20.5	79.5	100	20.9	79.1	100
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)									
payments not app.	19.2	80.8	100	22.6	77.4	100	19.3	80.7	100
0 or neg. hh.inc.	28.2	71.8	100	25.9	74.1	100	26.3	73.7	100
0 or neg. ratio	17.2	82.8	100	20.5	79.5	100	19.3	80.7	100
<20	22.8	77.2	100	19.4	80.6	100	20.1	79.9	100
20-29	21.6	78.4	100	19.6	80.4	100	19.9	80.1	100
30-49	24.8	75.2	100	23.2	76.8	100	23.4	76.6	100
50-100	26.9	73.1	100	25.2	74.8	100	25.4	74.6	100
>100	26.2	73.8	100	23.8	76.2	100	24.1	75.9	100
TOTAL	22.6	77.4	100	20.5	79.5	100	20.9	79.1	100
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
NO INCOME	31.0	69.0	100	26.6	73.4	100	27.3	72.7	100
WAGES	15.3	84.7	100	14.0	86.0	100	14.3	85.7	100
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	15.3	84.7	100	13.5	86.5	100	14.3	85.7	100
GOV'T TRANSFER	41.6	58.4	100	40.4	59.6	100	40.7	59.3	100
OTHER	33.1	66.9	100	32.1	67.9	100	32.3	67.7	100
TOTAL	22.6	77.4	100	20.5	79.5	100	20.9	79.1	100
TOTAL	22.6	77.4	100	20.5	79.5	100	20.9	79.1	100

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.7 : (CONTINUED)

PER CENT OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	RURAL AREAS			URBAN AREAS			TOTAL		
	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SENIOR	33.8	14.0	18.5	34.2	13.7	17.9	34.1	13.8	18.0
NON-SENIOR	66.2	86.0	81.5	65.8	86.3	82.1	65.9	86.2	82.0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**									
ABOVE	80.2	85.8	84.5	71.8	81.9	79.8	73.7	82.7	80.8
AT/BELOW	19.8	14.2	15.5	28.2	18.1	20.2	26.3	17.3	19.2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)									
payments not app.	10.4	12.8	12.2	.1	.1	.1	2.4	2.7	2.6
0 or neg. hh.inc.	.8	.6	.6	1.0	.7	.8	.9	.7	.7
0 or neg. ratio	.5	.7	.7	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4
<20	60.1	59.2	59.4	52.3	56.0	55.2	54.0	56.6	56.1
20-29	13.3	14.1	13.9	20.0	21.2	21.0	18.5	19.7	19.5
30-49	8.2	7.3	7.5	14.2	12.1	12.5	12.8	11.1	11.5
50-100	3.9	3.1	3.3	7.5	5.7	6.1	6.7	5.2	5.5
>100	2.8	2.3	2.4	4.6	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.5	3.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
NO INCOME	.6	.4	.4	.8	.6	.6	.8	.6	.6
WAGES	40.4	65.0	59.5	47.3	74.6	69.0	45.8	72.6	67.0
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	7.0	11.3	10.3	2.2	3.7	3.4	3.3	5.2	4.8
GOV'T TRANSFER	41.1	16.8	22.3	35.7	13.6	18.1	36.9	14.2	19.0
OTHER	11.0	6.5	7.5	13.9	7.6	8.9	13.2	7.3	8.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.8 : HOUSEHOLD DISABILITY RATES* BY RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, AND BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, CANADA, 1986

HOUSEHOLD DISABILITY RATES	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER	%	%	%
SENIOR	8.9	30.7	39.6
NON-SENIOR	3.8	13.0	16.8
TOTAL	4.7	16.2	20.9
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**			
ABOVE	4.6	14.5	19.1
AT/BELOW	4.8	23.9	28.7
TOTAL	4.6	16.3	20.9
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)			
payments not app.	18.5	.8	19.3
0 or neg. hh.inc.	5.1	21.2	26.3
0 or neg. ratio	6.0	13.3	19.3
<20	5.1	15.1	20.1
20-29	3.2	16.6	19.9
30-49	3.4	20.0	23.4
50-100	3.4	22.0	25.4
>100	3.6	20.5	24.1
TOTAL	4.7	16.2	20.9
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
NO INCOME	4.6	22.7	27.3
WAGES	2.9	11.4	14.3
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	6.8	7.5	14.3
GOV'T TRANSFER	10.2	30.4	40.7
OTHER	6.1	26.2	32.3
TOTAL	4.7	16.2	20.9
TOTAL	4.7	16.2	20.9

* The household disability rate is the number of households with disabled persons expressed as a proportion of the total number of households within each group.

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.9 : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED PERSONS, BY TENURE, AND BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, CANADA, 1986

NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	OWNERS			RENTERS			TOTAL		
	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
RURAL	366190	1215600	1581790	59150	244120	303270	425340	1459720	1885060
URBAN	850825	3178925	4029750	604680	2472190	3076870	1455505	5651115	7106620
TOTAL	1217015	4394525	5611540	663830	2716310	3380140	1880845	7110835	8991680
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER									
SENIOR	418565	626745	1045310	222860	351930	574790	641425	978675	1620100
NON-SENIOR	798445	3767775	4566220	440970	2364375	2805345	1239415	6132150	7371565
TOTAL	1217010	4394520	5611530	663830	2716305	3380135	1880840	7110825	8991665
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**									
ABOVE	1018150	3947105	4965255	357615	1890170	2247785	1375765	5837275	7213040
AT/BELOW	189510	417925	307435	302220	805170	1107390	491730	1223095	1714825
TOTAL	1207660	4365030	5572690	659835	2695340	3355175	1867495	7060370	8927865
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)									
payments not app.	42530	174975	217505	3435	17330	20765	45965	192305	238270
0 or neg. hh.inc.	6875	17955	24830	10355	30320	40675	17230	48275	65505
0 or neg. ratio	515	945	1460	6775	29485	36260	7290	30430	37720
<20	825970	2880605	3706573	190320	1147635	1337955	1016290	4028240	5044530
20-29	180405	784625	965030	167710	619565	787275	348115	1404190	1752305
30-49	95010	339040	434050	146540	451555	598095	241550	790595	1032145
50-100	39140	118110	157250	86810	252120	338930	125950	370230	496180
>100	26580	78260	104840	51890	168295	220185	78470	246555	325025
TOTAL	1217025	4394515	5611540	663835	2716305	3380140	1880860	7110820	8991680
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
NO INCOME	5125	12260	17385	9610	27015	36625	14735	39275	54010
WAGES	613920	3251435	3865355	246705	1912875	2159580	860625	5164310	6024935
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	52260	298835	351095	9995	74295	84290	62255	373130	435385
GOV'T TRANSFER	367300	473025	840325	327315	539735	867050	694615	1012760	1707375
OTHER	178405	358965	537370	70205	162390	232595	248610	521355	769965
TOTAL	1217010	4394520	5611530	663830	2716310	3380140	1880840	7110830	8991670
TOTAL	1217015	4394520	5611535	663830	2716305	3380135	1880845	7110825	8991670

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.10 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED PERSONS, BY TENURE, AND BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, CANADA, 1986

PER CENT OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	OWNERS			RENTERS			TOTAL		
	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
RURAL	23.2	76.8	100	19.5	80.5	100	22.6	77.4	100
URBAN	21.1	78.9	100	19.7	80.3	100	20.5	79.5	100
TOTAL	21.7	78.3	100	19.6	80.4	100	20.9	79.1	100
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER									
SENIOR	40.0	60.0	100	38.8	61.2	100	39.6	60.4	100
NON-SENIOR	17.5	82.5	100	15.7	84.3	100	16.8	83.2	100
TOTAL	21.7	78.3	100	19.6	80.4	100	20.9	79.1	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**									
ABOVE	20.5	79.5	100	15.9	84.1	100	19.1	80.9	100
AT/BELOW	31.2	68.8	100	27.3	72.7	100	28.7	71.3	100
TOTAL	21.7	78.3	100	19.7	80.3	100	20.9	79.1	100
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)									
payments not app.	19.6	80.4	100	16.5	83.5	100	19.3	80.7	100
0 or neg. hh.inc.	27.7	72.3	100	25.5	74.5	100	26.3	73.7	100
0 or neg. ratio	35.3	64.7	100	18.7	81.3	100	19.3	80.7	100
<20	22.3	77.7	100	14.2	85.8	100	20.1	79.9	100
20-29	18.7	81.3	100	21.3	78.7	100	19.9	80.1	100
30-49	21.9	78.1	100	24.5	75.5	100	23.4	76.6	100
50-100	24.9	75.1	100	25.6	74.4	100	25.4	74.6	100
>100	25.4	74.6	100	23.6	76.4	100	24.1	75.9	100
TOTAL	21.7	78.3	100	19.6	80.4	100	20.9	79.1	100
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
NO INCOME	29.5	70.5	100	26.2	73.8	100	27.3	72.7	100
WAGES	15.9	84.1	100	11.4	88.6	100	14.3	85.7	100
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	14.9	85.1	100	11.9	88.1	100	14.3	85.7	100
GOV'T TRANSFER	43.7	56.3	100	37.8	62.2	100	40.7	59.3	100
OTHER	33.2	66.8	100	30.2	69.8	100	32.3	67.7	100
TOTAL	21.7	78.3	100	19.6	80.4	100	20.9	79.1	100
TOTAL	21.7	78.3	100	19.6	80.4	100	20.9	79.1	100

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.10 : (CONTINUED)

PER CENT OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	OWNERS			RENTERS			TOTAL		
	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total	With Disabled	Without Disabled	Total
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
RURAL	30.1	27.7	28.2	8.9	9.0	9.0	22.6	20.5	21.0
URBAN	69.9	72.3	71.8	91.1	91.0	91.0	77.4	79.5	79.0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER									
SENIOR	34.4	14.3	18.6	33.6	13.0	17.0	34.1	13.8	18.0
NON-SENIOR	65.6	85.7	81.4	66.4	87.0	83.0	65.9	86.2	82.0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**									
ABOVE	84.3	90.4	89.1	54.2	70.1	67.0	73.7	82.7	80.8
AT/BELOW	15.7	9.6	10.9	45.8	29.9	33.0	26.3	17.3	19.2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)									
payments not app.	3.5	4.0	3.9	.5	.6	.6	2.4	2.7	2.6
0 or neg. hh.inc.	.6	.4	.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	.9	.7	.7
0 or neg. ratio	.0	.0	.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	.4	.4	.4
<20	67.9	65.6	66.1	28.7	42.2	39.6	54.0	56.6	56.1
20-29	14.8	17.9	17.2	25.3	22.8	23.3	18.5	19.7	19.5
30-49	7.8	7.7	7.7	22.1	16.6	17.7	12.8	11.1	11.5
50-100	3.2	2.7	2.8	13.1	9.3	10.0	6.7	5.2	5.5
>100	2.2	1.8	1.9	7.8	6.2	6.5	4.2	3.5	3.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
NO INCOME	.4	.3	.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	.8	.6	.6
WAGES	50.4	74.0	68.9	37.2	70.4	63.9	45.8	72.6	67.0
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	4.3	6.8	6.3	1.5	2.7	2.5	3.3	5.2	4.8
GOV'T TRANSFER	30.2	10.8	15.0	49.3	19.9	25.7	36.9	14.2	19.0
OTHER	14.7	8.2	9.6	10.6	6.0	6.9	13.2	7.3	8.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.11 : HOUSEHOLD DISABILITY RATES* BY TENURE, AND BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, CANADA, 1986

HOUSEHOLD DISABILITY RATES

	OWNERS	RENTERS	TOTAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	%	%	%
RURAL	19.4	3.1	22.6
URBAN	12.0	8.5	20.5
TOTAL	13.5	7.4	20.9
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
SENIOR	25.8	13.8	39.6
NON-SENIOR	10.8	6.0	16.8
TOTAL	13.5	7.4	20.9
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS**			
ABOVE	14.1	5.0	19.1
AT/BELOW	11.1	17.6	28.7
TOTAL	13.5	7.4	20.9
HOUSE PAYMENT-TO-INCOME RATIO (%)			
payments not app.	17.8	1.4	19.3
0 or neg. hh.inc.	10.5	15.8	26.3
0 or neg. ratio	1.4	18.0	19.3
<20	16.4	3.8	20.1
20-29	10.3	9.6	19.9
30-49	9.2	14.2	23.4
50-100	7.9	17.5	25.4
>100	8.2	16.0	24.1
TOTAL	13.5	7.4	20.9
MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
NO INCOME	9.5	17.8	27.3
WAGES	10.2	4.1	14.3
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	12.0	2.3	14.3
GOV'T TRANSFER	21.5	19.2	40.7
OTHER	23.2	9.1	32.3
TOTAL	13.5	7.4	20.9
TOTAL	13.5	7.4	20.9

* The household disability rate is the number of households with disabled persons expressed as a proportion of the total number of households within each group.

** Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.12: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED PERSONS, BY TENURE, AND BY NUMBER OF DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD, CANADA, 1986

NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	OWNERS	RENTERS	TOTAL
NO DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	626745	351930	978675
Non-senior	3767775	2364375	6132150
Total	4394520	2716305	7110825
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	3947105	1890170	5837275
At/below	417925	805170	1223095
Total*	4365030	2695340	7060370
WITH 1 DISABLED PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	306955	186620	493575
Non-senior	650755	373280	1024035
Total	957710	559900	1517610
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	800475	297060	1097535
At/below	150255	259695	409950
Total*	950730	556755	1507485
WITH 2 DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	103655	34455	138110
Non-senior	126575	57730	184305
Total	230230	92185	322415
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	195075	55485	250560
At/below	33245	36025	69270
Total*	228320	91510	319830
WITH MORE THAN 2 DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	7960	1785	9745
Non-senior	21110	9960	31070
Total	29070	11745	40815
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	22600	5070	27670
At/below	6010	6500	12510
Total*	28610	11570	40180
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	5611530	3380135	8991665
No disabled persons	4394520	2716305	7110825
1 disabled person	957710	559900	1517610
2 disabled persons	230230	92185	322415
More than 2 disabled	29070	11745	40815

* Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.13: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED PERSONS, BY TENURE, AND BY NUMBER OF DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD, CANADA, 1986

PER CENT OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	OWNERS	RENTERS	TOTAL
NO DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	14.3	13.0	13.8
Non-senior	85.7	87.0	86.2
Total	100	100	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	90.4	70.1	82.7
At/below	9.6	29.9	17.3
Total*	100	100	100
WITH 1 DISABLED PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	32.1	33.3	32.5
Non-senior	67.9	66.7	67.5
Total	100	100	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	84.2	53.4	72.8
At/below	15.8	46.6	27.2
Total*	100	100	100
WITH 2 DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	45.0	37.4	42.8
Non-senior	55.0	62.6	57.2
Total	100	100	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	85.4	60.6	78.3
At/below	14.6	39.4	21.7
Total*	100	100	100
WITH MORE THAN 2 DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	27.4	15.2	23.9
Non-senior	72.6	84.8	76.1
Total	100	100	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	79.0	43.8	68.9
At/below	21.0	56.2	31.1
Total*	100	100	100
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	100	100	100
No disabled persons	78.3	80.4	79.1
1 disabled person	17.1	16.6	16.9
2 disabled persons	4.1	2.7	3.6
More than 2 disabled	.5	.3	.5

* Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE H.13: (CONTINUED)

PER CENT OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

	OWNERS	RENTERS	TOTAL
NO DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	64.0	36.0	100
Non-senior	61.4	38.6	100
Total	61.8	38.2	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	67.6	32.4	100
At/below	34.2	55.8	100
Total*	61.8	38.2	100
WITH 1 DISABLED PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	62.2	37.8	100
Non-senior	63.5	36.5	100
Total	63.1	36.9	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	72.9	27.1	100
At/below	36.7	63.3	100
Total*	63.1	36.9	100
WITH 2 DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	75.1	24.9	100
Non-senior	68.7	31.3	100
Total	71.4	28.6	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	77.9	22.1	100
At/below	48.0	52.0	100
Total*	71.4	28.6	100
WITH MORE THAN 2 DISABLED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
LED BY SENIOR/ NON-SENIOR MAINTAINER			
Senior	81.7	18.3	100
Non-senior	67.9	32.1	100
Total	71.2	28.8	100
LOW INCOME LINE STATUS*			
Above	81.7	18.3	100
At/below	48.0	52.0	100
Total*	71.2	28.8	100
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	62.4	37.6	100
No disabled persons	61.8	38.2	100
1 disabled person	63.1	36.9	100
2 disabled persons	71.4	28.6	100
More than 2 disabled	71.2	28.8	100

* Excludes group reported as "not applicable".

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.